BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2086.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.

NOTICE, The Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the ASSYLUM FOR THE DESTITUTE NATIVES OF BOMBAY, will be held at the Suddur Udalut, on Tuesday next, at 7 O'Clock, A. M.

R. T. WEBB,
Actg. Sect.

Bombay, 28, *October*, 1831. [176]

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIEUTENANT B. Crispin in charge 16th Regiment N. 1. having taken charge of the effects of the late Ensign J. J. BROWNE, of the same Corp, has, after paying funeral expenses, Regimental Debts, servants wages, &c. this day remitted to the Sub-Treasurer the balance, amounting to Bombay Rupees (442-1-84) Four Hundred and forty-two, one quarter and eighty-four reas.

Baroda, 20*th October* 1831. [173]

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO. On Tuesday next 1st Proximo, will dispose of by public outcry a great variety of Goods comprising chiefly as follows viz. a quantity of Piece Goods consisting of Long Cloth, Jaconet Muslin, Bed ticken, Cotton and Woolen Shawls, Flannel, Russia Duck, Green Curtain Gauze &c. Silk and Cotton Stockings, broad and narrow Silver Lace, Gold Loops for cock'd Hats, Cotton Umbrellas, Buggy and Hunting Whips, Glass bottomed Hanging Lamps, Cut Glass Hooka Bottoms, 50 pairs of blue and Green Pedestal Shades, 50 doz. of cut glass Tumblers, Red and Yellow Morrocco Skins, a few capital Telescopes, Plated Bottle Stands, Detonating Caps, French Brandy in 1 doz. cases, Sundry Wines and Liquors, a variety of useful Household Furniture and at 1 P. M. a few Saddle and draught Horses.

[205] *Forbes Street*, 29*th Oct.* 1831.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, Have for sale on Commission an elegant London Built double Phaeton, very light, nearly new, has a Pole and shafts, either for two Horses or one.

Bombay, 29*th Oct.* 1831. [179]

NOTICE, will be exposed from and after the 5th proximo, for the public view, at a place called Coombhartookda, near Cawajee Patell's Tank, without the Fort, several Images invented and constructed by Natives called RADHA CRUSTNA and GOPALL CRUSTNA with two of his favorite Cowherds standing under the shade of a tree, in the desert of Gocul, in Hindoostan, behind whom, is a Cow standing looking at him. His favorite lady Radah passing by, with a Bangey on her shoulder containing milk and cream, intended for the market of Muthoora; Crustna surprizes Radha, by holding her by the waist from behind unpercieved, while the other herd standing by picks up the pots of milk and cream from the bangey. This invention is from the hands of a Native and it is flattered, exceeds any hitherto exhibited, and therefore worth while the notice and views of Europeans as well as Natives. Donation is requested of all spectators to defray the the expence incurred to construct the images.

N. B. The shepherd Crustna seems to be the one called Gungarid and alluded to in the works of Voltaire.

[206] *Bombay*, 29*th October*, 1831.

FOR Sale on commission at MESSRS. PESTONJEE AND MERWANJEE, just landed per Golconda from China; gilt and Japanned Ladies working, Boxes with stands, Ivory worked Balls, handsome sett of Chessmen, Marble and paper Toys &c. &c.

[203] *Bombay* 29*th October* 1831.

M. DUCOS begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he continues to give instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and FENCING. A Note addressed to him to the Courier Office, will be immediately attended to. [172]

TO BE LET,—The House No. 1, Bake House Lane.
Do. No. 2, in Meadows Street.
Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
Bombay, 29*th October*, 1831. [180]

TO BE LET,—The Upper Aparments of the House No. 4. Military Square, apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, in the Fort.

[181] *Bombay*, 29*th October*, 1831.

NOTICE.—The Interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD FERANDES, has ceased from this date, in the concern of JAMES SCOTT & CO. at Bancoote by mutual consent, the business will in future, be carried on by Mr. JAMES SCOTT who will be answerable, for all debts due by the concern, and receive all Money due to it.

JAMES SCOTT.
RICHARD. FERANDES.

Bancoote, *Oct*, 7*th* 1831. [183]

A CARD; MR. JAMES SCOTT of Bancoote begs to inform those Gentlemen and families, who are about to proceed to Mahableshwar for the ensuing cold Season, that he intends fitting up a Store well supplied with every thing requisite for Mess Stores. J. S. will have an attentive Person to Superintend the management of his Stores and will endeavour to give every satisfaction in the quality of articles supplied.

Bancoote, *October*, 15*th* 1831. [184]

A CARD; MR. JAMES SCOTT begs leave to inform the public that boats can be procured at Bancoote for the conveyance of Passengers or Baggage having fitted up two Bunder Boats for the former purpose, and the Bancoote Packet of 30 Tons for the latter. Careful men will be placed in each boat for the protection of property committed to their charge.

J. S. will forward to the Hills any Baggage addressed to his care.

Bancoote, *October*, 15*th* 1831. [185]

FORTYNINTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY IN THIRD CLASS.

A Few Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at MERWANJEE NUSSERVANJEE NAWDERSHAW at the Shop of MAMHOMEDALLY TYABJEE Ship Chandler opposite to Messrs. PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE & Sons

Whole Tickets.....Rs. 80
Half Ditto..... " 40
Quarter Ditto..... " 20

Bombay, 29*th October*, 1831. [186]

FORTY NINTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY IN THE THIRD CLASS.

A FEW Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at HUNSRAZ HURRY-DASS, in the Nesbit Lane at Rupees 75.

Bombay. 29*th Oct.* 1831. [182]

FORTY-NINTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

A FEW Tickets in the 3d Class of the above Lottery may be had of BHASKER SHAMJEE at EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S, at 80 Rupees each.

[178] *Bombay*, 29*th October*, 1831.

CALCUTTA 1st LOTTERY of 1832.

CAPITAL Prizes of 10,000 & 5,000 Gold Mohur's. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE have just received a few Tickets in the above Lottery which he offers at 150 Rs. each, apply at DADABHOY PESTONJEE in Fort.

Bombay, 29*th October*, 1831. [187]

WINES FOR SALE,—At the Godowns of MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

Madeira London Particular, from Messrs. R. Symonds and Co per Circassian in July 1830, at Rs 375 per pipe, and Rs 200 per Hhd.

Ditto London Market, from ditto, ditto, at Rs 300 per Pipe.

Sherry from Messrs. Phelps and Laurie, per Boyne, at Rs 400 per Butt, and Rs 225 per Hhd.

Ditto in Bottle from Hope, Bruce, and Co. of Leith, at Rs 24 per dozen quarts.

Claret from Bell, Rennie, and Co. of Leith, at Rs 20 per dozen quarts, in three dozen cases.

Bombay, 29*th*, *October* 1831.

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"OLD HOCK,"

FROM Messrs. G. Christopher and Son of London, in 4 dozen cases on Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES, and Co., at Rs 35 per dozen.

Bombay, 29*th October*, 1831,

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GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO,---have just received from Messrs. BALGUERIE AND CO. direct from Bordeaux, by the Brig *La Cherié*, a small quantity of the above highly esteemed Wine, which may be had on application at their Godowns at 25 per dozen.

Bombay, 29*th October*, 1831. [201]

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messr's ROGER DE FARIA, and Co. A few whole, half, and Quarter pipes of Genuine Lisbon, of superior quality which they can confidently recommend--For sale at moderate prices.

Bombay, 29*th Oct.* 1831. [177]

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior highly flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.

[189] *Bombay*, 29*th Oct.* 1831.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. very Superior *Sauterne* Wine in one Dozen Cases at Rs. 14 per Dozen.

[190] *Bombay*, 29*th October*, 1831.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... 26 per do.
Bucellas..... 20 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

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TO be let, the upper roomed House in Mazagon which was formerly occupied by Mr. EAST; for further particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE.

TO BE LET The HOUSE N. 3. in Rampart Row.
Apply to. CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

Bombay, 29*th*, *October* 1831. [202]

NOTICE is Hereby given that GUZEE and COOSOYE, have this day been contracted with the Executors of the late NURBHEYRAM BHOWANEYDASS, to Mortgage their property consisting of three Houses, one situate in Duucan road and two upon the Khudup Bazar near the Goal, both places without the Fort Walls of Bombay; any person or persons having claims thereon are hereby requested to communicate the same at the shop of PURBHOODASS JUGJEEVONDASS, situate within the Fort of Bombay, in Bazar street within 14 Days and in default he, she, or they will be precluded from all claims ---Dated 29th October, 1831.

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ખબર • ઈીઆંથી • આપીએચ્યે
ગજ • તથા • કુશાઇએ • આજ • રોજે • પોતા
નાં • તરણ • ધેરૂરો • નરલેરાંમ • ભવાંનીદાશનાં
વક્રીલોને • ગીરવી • આપવાનુ • શાટુ • કીધુંછે—
તેમાંથી • એક • ધેરૂર • કનકન • રોડ • ઉપરછે—
તથા • બીજાં • બે • ધેરૂરો • જેલ • આગલ • ખડપ
નાં • બજાર • આગલછે • એ • બેકુ • ઠેકાંનાં • બા
કારકોટછે—એ • ઉપર • કુરએક • લોક • અગાર
લોકોનાં • દાવાઓ • પોચતા • હોએતો • તેનાં
ઓને • અંન • કરેચજે • તેઓએ • આજથી • દીમ
૧૪ ની • મુદતમાં • પરભુદાશ • જગજીવનદાશ
ને • એનુ • કુકાંન • કોટમાં • બજારનાં • મોહો
લામોછે • તાંકાં • આકેર • કરે—મુદત • પછી •
કોજનો • દાવો • કબુલ • કરશે • નકી ક.

તા. ૨૮ મી • અકટોબર ૧૮૩૧

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. Have for Sale on Commission a very handsome Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood in excellent order; price 900 Rupees. Likewise, a very handsome dark green Chariot with green Morocco lining built expressly for this Country by Stevenson of London; price Rupees 1800.

The Property of a family quitting the Presidency.

They have also for sale the following variety, the property of various Gentlemen, quitting Bombay, viz.

A Capital detonating Rifle, 100 Balls to the lb. by W. Mills, Superior Back Action, Bolt Lock and Hair Trigger, in Mahogany Case complete with spare articles (nearly new,) Rs. 350.

A Ditto....Ditto, 48 Balls to the lb. same as the last, excepting no Hair Trigger, Rs. 350.

A Capital second hand Rifle, 18 Balls o the lb. Hair Trigger, detonating Lock, complete in Case, Rs. 275.

A Flint Lock Gun by Joseph Manton (double barrel) Rs. 150.

2 Capital Steel Pellett Bows.

A New Chako for the 7th N. I. Rs. 80.
A New Do. do. 22d N. I. Rs. ....80.
A Ladies Riding Hat.....20.
A Patent Wine Cooler.....18.
A Brace of English Grey....
Hounds.....300.
An English Bull Terrier Bitch 75.

[207] *Bombay*, 26*th Oct.* 1831.

FOR Sale, a Capital London Built Stanhope with Horse and Harness, and a Second Sett of Harness, Price Rupees 1450.

Also, Two Very Smart Ponies Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

[208] *Bombay*, 29*th Oct.* 1831.

Passage to Liverpool.

THE Fine fast sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE, of 500 Tons, William Wilson, Commander, will positively sail about 10th November.

Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon, plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Rampart Row, 29*th Oct.* 1831. [196]

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, WILLIAM TUCKER Commander, of 650 tons, was to leave Portsmouth on 5th July, may be expected here early next month and will positively sail on the 15th December. *The Raffles* has excellent accommodations, having double stern galleries, the same as an Indiaman—and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to ADAM, SKINNER and Do.

197] *Bombay*, *October*, 29*th*, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The fine Ship "LONACH," of 400 Tons, register W. H. DRISCOLL, Commander, has good accommodations for passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail for the above Port on the 10th Proximo, calling off the Malabar Coast for passengers.—Apply to Captain Driscoll, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. where plans of the Cabins may be had.

[198] *Bombay*. 29*th October*, 1831.

For Passage to London.

The Teak built and Copper Fastened Ship GOLCONDA Burthen 858 Tons DANIEL STEWART Commander, having a full Cargo engaged will sail early in December next, has superior Accommodations for Passengers and Carries an experienced Surgeon, Plans of the Cabin's may be seen at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 29*th October*, 1831. [199]

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Teak built Ship UPTON CASTLE of 600 Tons J. E. DUGGAN, Commander, may be expected to arrive here early in the month of January next, and will be dispatched early in February, has superior accommodations for Passengers and Carries an experienced Surgeon; for Particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office.

[200] *Bombay*, 29*th October*, 1831.

GUNBAR ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 19*th October*, 1831.

No 389 of 1831.—Captain H. Jameson is appointed to Command the Escort to accompany the Right Hon'ble the Governor, to Ajmere.

Captain Mansfield of the Poona Auxiliary Horse is appointed to the charge of the Stud Establishment during the absence of Captain Jameson.

Bombay Castle, 20*th October* 1831.

No. 390 of 1831.—At the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces, an Order by Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield, dated 7th instant, directing Lieutenant Wilson, Major of Brigade, to take charge of the Engineer Department at Deesa, on the departure of Lieutenant Harris from the Station, is confirmed.

No. 391. of 1831.—A Division Order issued by Brigadier General Kennet under date the 2d ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Arnott of the 2d. Troop Horse Artillery to the Medical Charge of the Staff at Deesa during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Brown of the Second Regiment of Light Cavalry, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 22*nd October*, 1831.

No. 392 of 1831.—In consequence of their being no Captain at present with the 16th Regiment Native Infantry and the necessity which exists that an Officer of that Rank should be available, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to place

Captain F. M. Iredell, Commanding the Troops at Veerpoor, at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces for Regimental duty.

His Lordship in Council has much pleasure in testifying his full approbation of Captain Iredell's Conduct and Services while in Command of the Troops at Veerpoor.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.
Bombay Castle, 26th October, 1831.

Mr. W. W. Bell to be Junior Second Assistant to the Principal Collector of Ahmedabad.
Mr. H. Liddell to be Third Assistant to ditto.
Mr. H. W. Reeves to be Junior Second Assistant to the Principal Collector of Ahmednugger.
Mr. E. J. Stracey to be Third Assistant to ditto.
Mr. J. D. Inverarity to be Assistant to ditto.
Mr. G. Coles to be Junior Second Assistant to the Principal Collector in the Concan.
Mr. E. Chamier to be Third Assistant to ditto.
Mr. P. Scott to be Junior Second Assistant to the Junior Principal Collector of Poona.
Mr. G. Malcolm to be Third Assistant to ditto.
Mr R. C. Chambers to be Junior Second Assistant to the Principal Collector of Surat.
Mr. J. Gordon to be Third Assistant to ditto.
Mr. G. L. Farrant to be Assistant to ditto.
Mr. J. Steven to be Second Assistant to the Collector in Candeish.
Mr. R. S. Frampton to be Third Assistant to do.
Mr. M. Larken to be Assistant to ditto
Mr. A. Bettington to be Assistant to the Principal Collector at Dharwar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

As my two former letters have most probably proved that the account of Captain Betham's case contained in the East India Magazine is totally false and calumnious, it may appear unnecessary that I should make any further remarks on the subject. In consequence, however, of Captain Betham's memorial having received a degree of attention to which it was altogether unentitled, I am now induced to undertake the exposure of the misrepresentations and unfounded assertions with which it abounds. It seems, indeed, surprising that the slightest credit should have been given to a composition in which a reckless disregard to truth is so apparent, and that the unsupported allegations of a person, situated as Captain Betham then was, should have effected his restoration to the Service. But effrontery, importunity, and interest cannot fail to succeed, when exerted at a distance from the place where the circumstances under discussion took place, and from all persons who could oppose their success by pointing out the misstatements by which the claim was attempted to be supported.

The memorial, also, of Captain Betham is drawn up in so confused and illogical a manner that it is extremely difficult to understand what he means, or to ascertain the ground on which he rested his application for a reversal of the decision of the Court of Enquiry by which he was tried. It would seem, however, that the following are the objections to its correctness which he has so successfully urged.

That the Court was composed of Officers selected for that duty and influenced by undue motives.
That the evidence in support of the prosecution was given by interested witnesses.
That the evidence on the defence was improperly rejected or withheld.
That the verdict of the Court was contrary to Evidence.
That the Sentence of the Court was contrary to the 35th article of the Penal Code then in force.

But the Court was composed in the manner prescribed by the 33rd article of the Penal Code, namely, of the seven senior Officers of the Marine present at Bombay; and, consequently, no selection of the Members either did or could have taken place. Had, also, Captain Betham entertained at that time the same opinion with respect to those members, which he has since made public, he had an apportunity of challenging all of them before he was arraigned. On the Judge Advocate, however, enquiring previous to the Court being sworn if he had exceptions to any of the Members, Captain Betham replied "I object to Captain Guy, for it seems that he was appointed by the Superintendent to survey bread left behind by the Coote. Whether this was the identical bread or not is of no consequence, but Captain Guy having given his opinion upon the subject cannot in justice to me be permitted to take his seat as a Member of my Court of Enquiry." Captain Betham, likewise, objected to two other members, but solely on account of their being Lieutenants and Officers junior to him. But the Court overruled those objections, because juniority is no sufficient cause of challenge; and it was evident that, if the bread surveyed by Captain Guy was not bread left behind by the Coote, Captain Guy had given no opinion on the subject about to be investigated. As, therefore, Captain Betham offered no evidence to prove the identity of the two breads, Captain Guy continued a member of the Court.

Captain Betham had thus full opportunity of objecting to the Members of the Court, and yet he excepted to one only on the mere supposition of a circumstance, which there is no reason to believe ever occurred. Nine months, however, after his trial he thinks proper in an official memorial to allege that those members were influenced by undue motives in deciding upon his case. But the causes, to which he has ventured on suspicion alone to ascribe the existence of a biass unfavorable to him in their minds, will be found on examination to be altogether visionary and the mere coinage of his brain.

For Captain Morgan never gave an opinion with respect to the biscuit left behind by the Coote, as he was not even at Bombay when such an opinion was given by the Marine Board.

No evidence was adduced at the trial of either Captain Betham or his Purser to shew that Captain Maughan was at all acquainted with the real state of the biscuit landed from the Coote at Bassadore; and, though Captain Maughan was on the former occasion examined as a witness, Captain Betham put no question respecting this point. When, therefore, he thus avoided having a circumstance so material to his defence, as the alleged purchasing of this biscuit by Captain Maughan for his pigs, duly proved, it can be no want of charity to conclude that Captain Betham was well aware that such a circumstance never had occurred. Captain Maughan, also, succeeded by right of seniority to the situation of Captain of Mazagon Dockyard, and Captain Maughan never did write a letter to the Superintendent relating in any manner to Captain Betham.

Captain Betham's trial was finished on the 26th December 1828 and Captain Guy was not appointed Senior Officer in the Persian Gulph until the 22d of the following month.

Lieutenant Wilson was not placed in command of the Coote over the head of Lieutenant Lowe, he being two years senior to Lieutenant Lowe.

Captain Betham, on making his challenges at his trial, expressly stated that he had no objection to Lieutenant's Hawkins and Moresby sitting in judgment over him.

It must, at the same time, be obvious that had every member entered that Court with a strong biass against Captain Betham, such biass could not possibly have had an opportunity of exerting its influence, unless some dubious points had occurred during the trial upon which it was necessary for the Court to decide. No such points, however, arose; for the Court was of opinion that the *admitted identity* of the bag, in which a sample of the biscuit condemned on board the Coote had been forwarded by Captain Betham from Muscat, proved that the biscuit produced before it was the identical biscuit that had been forwarded from Muscat. Ocular inspection, therefore, convinced the members that it was good and serviceable, and, this essential point being once determined, the decision of the Court on the other allegations contained in the Charges preferred against Captain Betham followed as a matter of course.

Captain Betham, it is true, asserts in the 36th paragraph of his memorial that this biscuit was surreptitiously changed after its arrival at Bombay. This assertion he also made at his trial, but he did not attempt to support it by the adducing of any evidence whatever. While on the part of the prosecution Captain Harris, then Assistant to the Superintendent, a perfectly disinterested witness, for he had been appointed to the situation alluded to by Captain Betham two months and a half *before* Captain Betham's trial commenced, deposed as follows—that he received on the 1st, 2d, or 3d of October 1828, the precise date he could not recollect, from a Persian a small bag securely fastened and containing, as Captain Betham had written to mention, a sample of the biscuit condemned on board the Coote—that he put it away in a secure place—that the bag was not opened until laid before a Committee of Survey held on the 4th of October 1828—that when the survey was over he fastened up the bag and sealed it—that from that time it had been in his possession under lock and key—and that the bag when produced before the Court of Enquiry was in the same state as when he last put it up. To invalidate this plain and simple account Captain Betham adduced no evidence whatever, and, consequently, the Court was fully justified in giving it implicit credit. Captain Betham, indeed, may pretend to believe that the biscuit originally contained in this bag was surreptitiously changed after its arrival at Bombay. But he cannot surely expect that any other person will for a moment suppose it to be in the slightest degree probable or possible that the Superintendent and his Assistant (if not other persons) would enter into a conspiracy to ruin Captain Betham by such nefarious means. Unless, however, the Court of Enquiry had adopted so totally improbable a supposition in support of which *not a tittle of evidence was even offered*, it was its bounden duty to find Captain Betham Guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman in making a false assertion with respect to the real state of the biscuit supplied to the Coote in August 1828. As, therefore, this decision rested upon *ocular inspection* by the members of what the Court was of opinion was the identical bicuit that had been forwarded by Captain Betham from Muscat, and not on the testimony of witnesses, it must be self-evident that its verdict could not be contrary to evidence, as asserted by Captain Betham in the 2d Paragraph of his Memorial.

With respect to the improper rejection or withholding of evidence on the Defence, it is true that the Members of the Committee of Survey were not examined, because the Court was of opinion that, as the report had been reduced into writing, the report itself was the only admissible evidence. But, the report on being handed in by Captain Betham and admitted by the Judge Advocate, was taken and recorded as evidence. The only documents, also, that were rejected or withheld related to certain reports of Committees of Survey held in October 1828 on board two Cruizers in the Harbour of Bombay, by which the biscuit of one of those Vessels was condemned; and to some written explanation respecting the condemned biscuit given by the Contractor. For the Court of Enquiry most correctly and legally decided that these documents could not be received in evidence, until Captain Betham first proved that this biscuit formed part of the biscuit which he had left behind, or that it had been baked at the same time as the supply intended for the Coote. But Captain Betham did not think proper to adduce the introductory evidence required by the Court; and the Court, in consequence, refused to admit evidence which could in no manner tend to prove the point in issue—namely the goodness or badness of the biscuit supplied to the Coote in August 1828.

But nothing can more clearly evince the spirit of deception and the disregard of truth with which Captain Betham's memorial has been written than this passage contained in the 4th paragraph—"That one of the Members of the said Court of Enquiry acknowledged afterwards, in the presence of your memorialist, that the said sentence was passed by the *old penal code* (abolished in 1827) instead of the *new one* then substituted." For Captain Betham and every Officer of the Marine knew well that from their first institution Marine Courts of Enquiry merely gave an opinion with respect to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and that it was not competent for them to award punishment of any kind. For it was not until the duties of the Marine Judge Advocate were annexed in 1827 to those of the Judge Advocate General of the Army that Marine Courts of enquiry were vested with the power of awarding punishment.

Captain Betham, also, carefully conceals a most important circumstance, which is, that when the new Penal Code was established it was prescribed by its 33d article that *the proceedings of Marine Courts of Enquiry should be conducted as far as possible according to the practice of naval and general Courts Martial.* The term *suspension*, therefore, was employed in the Penal Code in its *military* sense; and it was universally understood to imply suspension from Rank, Pay, and Allowances. Captain Bethams case however, was the first instance after the new Penal Code was established that a Court of Enquiry found it necessary to award this punishment, and it is, therefore, natural for him to complain of its severity. But it is impossible to discover on what grounds it is that he asserts that this sentence is contrary to the 35th Article of the Penal Code. For that article commences with these words—"Courts of Enquiry are empowered to find a verdict, and on conviction of any Officer *to award punishment as prescribed in the preceding Articles.*" Any ambiguity, therefore, that may be supposed to exist in the omission of the word *suspension* in the subsequent specification of the kinds of punishment awardable, and the merely retaining the words *recommendation for dismissal*, is at once removed by referring to the preceding Articles, when it is immediately seen that the punishment intended is *suspension with recommendation for dismissal.* Even in law it is allowable to explain one part of a writing by another part, and consequently this pretended ambiguity may afford grounds for sophistry, but most certainly no grounds for calling in question the correctness of the sentence of the Court of Enquiry; or for maintaining as Captain Betham hesitates not to do in the 3d paragraph of his memorial that this sentence "was altogether illegal, being expressly contrary to the provisions of the penal code at the time."

The preceding remarks apply solely to the evidence adduced before the Court of Enquiry held for the trial of Captain Betham from the 18th to the 26th December, 1828. But his Purser was afterwards brought to trial before a General Court Martial on the 22d June 1829 charged with having given false testimony on oath before that Court. On which occasion much additional evidence was given with respect to the real state of the biscuit supplied to the Coote in August 1828; and, in particular, the Judge Advocate produced on the Reply the Provision Lists of the Coote for August and September 1828 signed by Captain Betham and his Purser. From these Lists it appeared that the very biscuit, which had been described by the Committee of Survey as BEING TOTALLY UNFIT FOR FOOD, was served out as rations to the crew of the Coote, during TWENTY ONE DAYS; and thus it followed that either these Lists, though vouched by the signatures of Captain Betham and his Purser, contained false entries, or that the biscuit could not possibly have been in the state described by the Committee of Survey. If, also, these entries were true, they proved that four witnesses on the defence, who swore to the badness of the biscuit, must have given false testimony on oath by deposing that this biscuit was not served out to the crew during the voyage from Bombay to Muscat. It farther appeared that Captain Betham by retaining the condemned biscuit on board, had deliberately disobeyed the 48th Article of his Printed Instructions; by which it is ordered that all condemned provisions shall be immediately thrown overboard in the presence of the Committee of Survey. This committee, also, was formed in a manner unusual and unprecedented, and contrary to that prescribed in the same Article. Hence every circumstance relating to the alleged badness and condemnation of this biscuit assumes a most questionable and suspicous appearance; and it is quite impossible to conceive a reason for its having been retained on board had it been in the state described by the Committee. With regard, therefore, to the sample of biscuit produced before the Court of Enquiry the question is simply, whether is it more probable that Captain Betham, in a moment of inadvertence and without due reflection on the consequences, did actually send that sample to the Superintendent; or that a conspiracy was entered into by officers and Gentlemen to ruin a brother Officer by taking the bad biscuit out of the bag, the identity of which was admitted by Captain Betham, and substituting good in its place? The latter supposition, however, is so totally improbable, that it must be at once admitted that the Court of Enquiry were fully justified in considering the biscuit produced before it to be the identical biscuit forwarded by Captain Betham from Muscat and in deciding accordingly.

Such are the real circumstances of a case, which Captain Betham, when he must have been aware of the evidence given at the trial of his Purser, has in a letter to the Court of Directors dated August 25th 1830, which he has printed, thought proper to describe in these words.—"I humbly submit, Honorable Sirs, that in no instance deserving the name af a judicial enquiry, are there to be found so many concurring reasons for entirely setting aside the whole procedure, and its penal consequences, as in that under which I am now suffering; and I cannot therefore but be confident, not only from your habitual solicitude to protect the members of your service from unjust and malevolent combinations, but from your moral obligation in the exercise of your executive power, to respect not merely the forms, but the essential principles of justice, that you will feel no reluctance to the reconsideration of a case in which both have been so evidently violated." But the preceding remarks will no doubt have fully shewn that Captain Betham's conviction and sentence proceeded from no unjust or malevolent combinations, and that on his trial neither the forms nor the essential principles of justice were in any manner violated. For the Court of Enquiry was composed in the mode prescribed by Government and according to the practice of the Bombay Marine for upwards of seventy years; and Captain Betham had full opportunity of challenging the Members before they were sworn. Nor did any irregularity or illegality take place in the admission or rejection of evidence or in the examination of the witnesses. But it is true that so material a piece of evidence as the bag of biscuit would not have been admitted in a Court of Law, because the Judge Advocate could not have produced as a witness the native who delivered it at the Superintendent's Office. This deviation, however, from the strict rules of evidence had been long sanctioned by Government, in consequence of its being impracticable to hold Marine Courts of Enquiry at any other place than Bombay, and of its being impossible to procure the attendance there, from the distant places where offences were generally committed, of such witnesses as were required by a Court of Law. The verdict, also, was unobjectionable, for Captain Betham produced no evidence to disprove the account given on the prosecution of the manner in which this bag had been received and kept, but, on the contrary, he of his own accord admitted that the direction on the bag was in his handwriting. The goodness ar badness of the biscuit, however, was the only point in issue that was disputed, for the other allegations contained in the charges of which he was found guilty were either admitted or not controverted by Captain Betham. For the 3d Instance of the 1st. charge is—"for neglect of duty in not having reported to the Superintendent that he had given the abovementioned instructions to the Purser" viz. to take only one months supply of biscuit instead of three; and to this point, supported by the evidence of Captain Harris, Captain Betham adduced no evidence whatever, though in his memorial he declares before God that he did report the fact to Lieut. Harris. Nor can the sentence be deemed illegal, as Captain Betham asserts it is, because I have no doubt evinced that nothing can be more false than his assertion that this sentence was passed by virtue of the Penal Code of 1824, since that code did not vest Marine Courts of Enquiry with the power of awarding punishment; and I have likewise shewn that this sentence was not contrary to the Penal Code of 1827. So far, therefore, from Captain Betham having been on this occasion treated with "injustice and oppression," or the verdict by which he was convicted being "unjust," or the sentence passed in consequence being "illegal and unauthorized;" Captain Betham was tried fairly and impartially, and, severe as the punishment may appear, the Court could not, in the due performance of its bounden duty, have passed any other sentence, when it found Captain Betham guilty of disobedience of orders, contempt of authority, and neglect of duty, and farther of conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman.

I remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
GNARUS.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1831.

There are two points touched upon in yesterday's Gazette to which it may be necessary to advert. For, if the Report of the Committee of Survey is not inserted in the printed Proceedings of Captain Betham's trial it must have been omitted *intentionally* as it was recorded on the original proceedings; and the application for the Court to be composed partly of Military and partly of Marine Officers ought to have been made to Government through the Superintendent and not to the Court of Enquiry, which could do nothing in the business.

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HIGH WATER TABLE,— 29th Oct. 1831.

Saturday	5	45
Sunday	6	58
Monday	7	58
Tuesday	9	30
Wednesday	10	09
Thursday	11	15
Friday	011	51

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 month's sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 146 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
5 per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23 according to the period of discharge.
Do. of 1825 | 26 } 107 at 116 } Ditto.
Do. of 1829 | 30 }

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Lieut. G. S. Ravenscroft, 3d Cavalry.
Lieut. C Giberne, 16th Regt. N. I. from Baroda
Lieut. W. Harris, Ex Engr. N. D. G. from Deesa.
Lieut. J. Latham, H. M. 6th Foot from Poonah.
Surg. G. A. Stewart, Staff, from Tannah.
Lieut. A. Fraser, 18th Regt. N. I. from Asseerghur.
Capt. W. K. Lester, Artillery, from China.

Departures.

Lieut. J. Liddell, 23d Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Ensign W. Topham, 7th Regt. N. I. do.
Cadet W. Reynolds, 8th Regt. N. I. to Ahmednuggur.
Cadet W. Diggle, 2d Gr. Regt. to Sattarah.
Ensign Holmes 26th N. I. to Kulladghee.
Cadet R. Dent, Artillery to Ahmednuggur.
Assist. Surg. A. Montgomery, 4th Troop H. B. to Sholapoor.
Ensign J. R. Keily, 20th Regt. N. I. to Hursole,
Lieut. C. Threshie, 10th Regt. N I. to Malligaum.
Ensign Robert Travers, 12th Regt. N. I. to Surat.
Lieut. B. H. Crocket, 1st Gr. Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Births.

The Lady of Major Jervis, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, of a son.
At Colabah, on the 25th Instant, Mrs. Thomas Theobald Vonderyer, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

At Bombay, on the 25th Instant, Anne Maria Hart, Infant Daughter of Alexander Bell Esq. Judge of the Konkan.
At Baroda, on the 13th October, of Fever Ensign G. F. McHutchin, 16th Regiment N. I. aged 19 years
In the Fort, on the morning of the 27th Instant, Mr. Solomon Lawless, aged 21 years, leaving a large circle of relations and friends to lament his loss. He bore his protracted illness with Christian—like fortitude, and was perfectly resigned to the Divine Will.

SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrival.

Oct. 27th Ship Hormasjee Bomanjee, John Gordon Master from China, left China 14th August 1831, touched at Anjeer.

Passengers.—Capt. Lester, Bombay Artillery, Master James, and William Lester, Doctor G. A. Turnbull Nizam's Service, Mr. Liebschwager, 3 Native servants, 12 persons late of the Hannah.

We understood that the Portuguese Ship Maya and Cardozo, Capt. Manuel Antonio Barreir of the Portuguese Navy arrived at Goa on the 25th ultimo from Lisbon the 29th of April. On her passage while 200 leagues to the Westward of the Cape of Good Hope she met with a series of gales in which she lost her rudder and suffered great damage, but being unable to go into False Bay was obliged to continue her voyage to the Mosambique, where she arrived on the 24th of August, having had the greatest difficulty however, in managing the ship, by means of the false rudder.

Departures.

Oct. 21st Brig Maria, J. L. Whatley, Master, to Bushire.
Do. Portuguese Brig Hannah Fulich, Mr. Nicola D. Silva, Master, to Sea.
Oct. 24th, Ship Minerva Phillip Metcalfe, Master to Liverpool.
26th, Barque Resource, Chas. C. Clark, Master, to Calcutta.
Passenger.—1 Native.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

Free Traders.— Vesper, Lord Amherst Lonach, Royal George, and Tam O'Shanter.
Country Ships.—Byramgore, Golconda, Discovery, and Hormasjee Bomanjee.
Hon. Company's *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Schooner.*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Tigris.
Government Yacht—Telica.
Portuguese Brig.—Aurelia.
Brazilian—Amizade.
American.—Nereus.
French.—La Cherie.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1831.

By the *Hormasjee Bomanjee* which left China on the 14th of August, we have received a Canton Register of the 2nd of that month. The only event of any interest which had occurred since the previous accounts, had been the receipt of the Reply of his Excellency the Foo yuen, to the remonstrance of the private Merchants of Canton. The document together with the latest Commercial news will be found below.

We understand that the *Hormasjee Bomanjee* passed a large Ship on the Coast which was standing to the Northward, and is in all probability a late Ship from England bound for this Port. She of course may be expected every moment.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

CANTON, 3rd August, 1831.

Since the 20th ultimo, the date of our last advice, Patna and Benares Opium have improved in price, and considerable sales have been effected at Drs 945 to 955 per chest cash, Drs 970 to 975 at two months, and Drs 985 to 990 at three months; at the highest of which quotations there is still a considerable demand, particularly on time.

The greater part of the old Malwa has been sold at our last quotations, viz, Drs 755 for Company's, and Drs 750 for Damaun; but little has been done in the new Malwa, for which prices have declined rather than advanced. The principal holders are still endeavouring to realize Drs 800 per chest for the Bombay pass opium, while small lots of Damaun have been sold at Drs 770 per chest.

Bombay Cotton began to improve a little, soon after the date of our last, and about the 27th ultimo had reached Taels 8. 2. *a* 8. 6. for that of good quality, when upwards of 3000 bales of the marks B T, S T, and N S, of good clean Cotton, were thrown into the market at an average of Taels 8. 2, *a* 45 days, since which there has been little demand.

We are happy to see in the Government Gazette of Thursday last, that the Rules established on the 20th of November 1830 for the collection of Postage on Ship Letters, have been rescinded by Government. Now that the Post Office establishment is under consideration, they might take advantage of the opportunity, to reduce the enormous charge which is made in this Presidency upon the transmission of Newspapers inland. A reduction of the rates to one half their present amount, would cause almost double the present number of papers to be forwarded, and thus, by enabling a vast number of persons to take a newspaper who are now obliged to go without one, would by no means have an effect prejudicial to the interests of Government.

The Play on Thursday Evening went off with quite as much success as we anticipated, and together with the performance of the Orchestra, (which by the assistance of a large proportion of the fine band belonging to the Queen's, became an unusually strong one,) supplied those who attended upon the occasion with an evenings enjoyment which of late, it has rarely been their lot to meet with. Among the various pieces of music that were played during the evening, it was impossible not to notice particularly, Beethoven's overture in Prometheus; and the solo upon the Bassoon with accompaniments for a full Orchestra which followed. The Horn Concerto, and afterwards, the Clarionet solo with accompaniments, we thought equally good in their way, but they came too late in the evening to excite the applause they deserved. The effect produced by the principal performers in both these pieces was however such, that, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and some symptoms of an approaching breakup which had previously become visible, the fascination of the music prevailed, and the audience remained until the end of the last piece. Between the first and second acts of the Concert was performed the Farce of Raising the Wind, in which the principal characters of Jeremy Didler and Fainwould, were ably sustained by two Amateurs who, since the appearance of the last Sir Fretful Plagiary, and Bassanio, have been deservedly in great favour with the public. The part of Laurelia Durable was extremely well sustained by the late Hon'ble and much admired Miss Lucretia Mac Tab, and Peggy was without exception the best Metamorphosis we have ever had the pleasure of seeing on the boards of our little Theatre.

The following extract of a letter from England respecting the charge made upon overland letters, becomes of considerable interest to the Community at large, now that the departure of the Hugh Lindsay is approaching. Upon the last occasion we understand that eleven thousand rupees were received at the Post Office here upon the letters forwarded by the steamer; but, with the information the public have lately received upon the subject, a tenth part of that sum can hardly be expected in future, unless a guarantee be given that every expense will be included in the charge which is made here.

It is not my wish that any Remittances should yet awhile, be made to me by the Steam Vessels proceeding to the Red Sea. The letters, en route, are liable to detention, and even to mutilation in the process of fumigation, to say nothing of the heavy inland Postage charged on them as foreign letters, when put on shore at Falmouth or elsewhere. In the instance of the Hugh Lindsay which left Bombay in December 1830, a number of letters must have been submerged, as they were entirely destroyed, being only a mass of pulp in the box which contained them, when it reached the Post Office. Like others, I have reason to think that many letters to myself never came to hand, owing no doubt to the circumstance just stated. No assurance of a guarantee against farther Impost, given in India, will obtain the remission of the *Inland* Postage, leviable on Foreign letters, passing as all letters must do, through the London General Post Office.

CALCUTTA.

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Sir,—Consistently with your avocations as Editor of a public journal, and watching over the rights and interests of all classes equally, you, in your Gazette of the 19th January last, kindly invited information upon the policy pursued by the British Government in relation to the Nizam's Government. No one, I believe has answered your call, for which I cry, shame; and though I do not presume to be sufficiently versed in Indian Diplomacy to be able to answer it so fully as you may wish, yet I think I can give you sufficient information on the subject to enable you to draw inferences, and came to right conclusions upon the point.

I must first be candid enough to tell you, Mr. Editor, that this communication (which otherwise perhaps I should not have made) more immediately originates in my having seen in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 2d July the Editor's remarks regarding the "disturbed" and "uneasy" state of the Nizam's dominions. Disturbed and uneasy are certainly mild terms to apply to anarchy, turbulence, and rebellion approaching to the inevitable dissolution of society; for never, I believe, was the Nizam's country in such an unsettled state as it appears to be in now. Had the Editor of the *Hurkaru* characterized the administration of the Nizam's Minister, Chundoo Lall, as being oppressive, rapacious, and tyrannical, he would not have been much below the mark. In support of such a description there is no want of proofs recorded in the "Hyderabad Papers"; and without going further, I dare say his Deccan correspondent could let him into the secrets of a few. But to allude to the groans and sufferings of a whole country in such lukewarm terms as merely to call upon the minister to attend more to the "sublunary affairs" of the State, looks as if there was some favouritism in some quarter or another.

It is strange, passing strange, that in these days of reform and enlightened government some decisive step has not yet been taken to bring about a better state of things in his Highness the Nizam's Government. That Chundoo Lall, a creature of the British Government, by whose influence alone he is supported, should still be allowed to go on in his systematic career of pillage and oppression with impunity, exhausting the resources of the country, and driving the people to want and poverty, is really astounding; particularly after so much has been said and written about this said minister in the Hyderabad Papers. So long as the British Government supports Chundoo Lall, so long, and no longer, will he continue in his iniquities. Relying upon them to protect him from external and internal danger, it is said this unrelenting and remorseless minister fearlessly goes on wringing and exacting money from the inhabitants of the country, caring nothing for the sufferings of the people, or what means are resorted to in obtaining it, sufficient that it is obtained to provide for his ruinous prodigality. To such an extent are his squandering propensities said to be carried, that out of a State-revenue of about 2 crores of rupees, which is at his command, this minister thinks nothing of expending some 20 or 30 lacs of rupees per annum in the way of bribes and presents merely to preserve him in his place, and to carry him through his evil doings; and extraordinary it is that some how or another he succeeds to conquer all by fighting with "silver weapons."

The expression that "things cannot possibly go on in their present state," is familiar in every one's mouth. It therefore behoves the paramount power, viz. the British Government, the inflictor of all these enormities,

("He who permits oppression shares the crime,")

to interfere on the behalf of the Nizam's oppressed subjects, or to leave this monarchical minister entirely to himself and to his own resources, consistently with the new approved system of non-interference; and you may depend upon it that it is the only way to bring about a right understanding between him and his grievously oppressed subjects. This is not a political theory; it is a maxim in politics, in the justice of which I am sure you will coincide and agree with me, Mr. Editor.

The natives of India in general, and particularly the inhabitants of the Deccan, are not prone to rebellion, or to commit acts of outrage, or openly to defy the Government, unless they are goaded to it by tyrannical and oppressive conduct on the part of the Government themselves. No better exemplification can I produce for this, and for the lovely working of the new non-interference system, than the late practical results with the several States in Rajpootana, or I may say ever since the British Government has ceased to perform the ignoble office of public executioners to their native tributaries and dependents. From the late scenes of oppression, tyranny, and mi-government on the part of the several Rajahs, and discontent, sufferings, and consequent rebellion on the part of the subject people, it is said the States of Marwar, Bickaneer, and Jeypoor have been brought into apparent peace and quietness, not effected by intervention, but strictly by non-intervention, and by the newly introduced system of reciprocity of interests between the Government and the governed, that masterpiece of practical wisdom which now begins to prevail in every part and parcel of our Government both here, at home, and abroad.

It will not be hazarding too much to affirm, that to maintain a true system of non interference with the Nizam's Government, not only should it be clearly understood and distinctly avowed that the Company's Subsidiary Force at Hydrabad is not in future to be at the call or command of Chundoo Loll, but I should also say, that his Highness's regular troops under the controul of British officers should not be at the beck or disposal of this tyrant minister on any pretext whatsoever. Any rule of policy to the contrary of this, I should decidedly pronounce to be an act of virtual interference, and that too for the very worst of all purposes. Can any of your Deccan correspondents enlighten our darkness regarding the rumoured report of the recent employment of some of these latter troops (a squadron of cavalry) at the wealthy city of Omrouttee, that emporium of the Deccan?—O tempora, O mores; Tell it not at Simla! Publish it not in the streets of Calcutta!

Should the British Government resolve upon strictly pursuing the non-intervention line of policy with respect to the Hydrabad State, the question will be, could the British Political Resident at that Court influence or prevail upon the minister Dhundoo Loll, (who is the first, great, and only cause of every evil there, and upon whom all depends,) to turn away from his wicked ways, and to do that which is lawful and right? From all that I have heard and read about the minister, I should say that it was next to an impossibility- aye, not even if the Resident has the minister's own spiritual guide, Gooroo Govind, to assist him in the task; no, nor any other charm "charm he ever so wisely," and for all this we have the authority of no less a personage than our present much respected Vice-President, who in the Hydrabad Papers* characterizes him as "incorrigible" and as being that "worst enemy" to the prosperity af the Nizam's country, showing the "cloven foot" whenever he can act uncontrolled.

If ever there was a man abler and more willing than another in his endeavours to bring about a better state of affairs in the Government of the Nizam, that person, every one must admit, was Sir Charles Metcalfe—a statesman honest to a fault, and of unbending integrity; one who kept his eye steadily on the public weal, and "he spoke straight on." But unfortunately he failed from various causes, over which he had no controul; and what was worse, I mean in so far as the welfare of the Nizam's country was concerned, was his subsequent translation to Delhi (in obedience to a call to serve his country for his country's good) by which not only were all hopes of ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants entirely blasted, but moreover, it added calamity to the already existing misfortunes of the Nizam's country. Justly it is said of him †

"Who walked this land---the just severe,
"And toiled to hush a people's sighs;
"His bootless task, in vain essay;
"He saw and joined the nation's cries!"

For such a man to fail in his endeavours to reform this minister, I should consider conclusive, and any further attempts towards the attainment of that object I should view as a downright piece of mockery of the supremacy of the British Government.

I again return to the question—Will the British Government continue their present system of interference in the support of this tyrant minister, this scourge of mankind, this demon in human shape, with the vigorous and irresistible aid of troops under British officers, and thereby not only legalize but make themselves responsible for every act of tyranny and oppression committed by him? Or will they change and substitute the better and more humane line of policy of no-interference, that is, throwing the minister entirely upon his own resources, and compelling him, for his own sake, to adopt a conciliatory course towards his sovereign's subjects. That the present system pursued at Hydrabad is pregnant with innumerable evils, no one, I should think, will deny; and that the change will be equally so, I would go the length to maintain, unless it miraculously metamorphoses the tyrant Chundoo Loll into Chundoo Loll the benevolent.

Now comes the vital point. Beset as the British Government are with difficulties in this case, I should not ask, as is commonly said, to choose the least evil, but I would say, consider, look around, and see whether there is no other alternative. This at once brings me to the recent proceedings at Lucknow with respect to the late minister Aga Meeah (Lord Amherst's pet) who was deposed about a twelve month ago from his high situation and permitted to retire to Cawnpoor unmolested with an ample provision secured to him for life by the British Government. Here is a precedent, and without entering into the merits of the case, the peer at the head of our affairs is a sufficient guarantee that it is a piece of good government; and being myself of the present school, which says, that systems of policy should vary with circumstances, I shall merely ask, why should not the paramount power, viz. the British Government, adopt the same line of conduct towards Chundoo Loll, a creature of their own, particularly as he has abused the trust they have reposed in him, and thereby has brought odium upon his adopted master, the British Government? And as to all those scruples about "plighted faith and plighted support" and such other high-sounding words used in Indian Diplomacy, we ought not to care a fig about them, as every thing ought to be sacrificed where good government is the object to be attained. Besides which, if my recollection does not fail me, I think the Home Government of the East India Company have declared that they have not incurred any obligation to continue their support to Chundoo Loll as minister, longer than his conduct deserves it. This at all events is a fiat which has been hanging over him *in terrorem*, —and it is now worthy of consideration to know, whether the minister has regarded the above threat held out to him by his supporters, the British Government, or has he treated it with contempt? If I were to judge of him from all that I have heard of his acts, I should say that there was every proof to confirm the latter, and not one atom or tittle in favor of the former.

* Page 557.

† India Gazette, Nov. 15, 1830, "Boolbeol's Eyes," v. S.

A writer in the *Calcutta Magazine* for April last, has given a short account of the Government of Hydrabad, and of the minister Chundoo Loll. His delineations of the character of this minister are really so true, (not at all over-drawn,) and bear so immediately upon the points that I am endeavouring to shew at an humble distance, in fact so completely am I borne out in almost every particular that I have stated, that I cannot do better than give you a few extracts from the article itself. The writer, in talking of the administration of the Nizam's Government, says, "It rests solely in Chundoo Loll, the Hindoo minister, who possesses paramount authority. This is a creature of the British Government by whose influence alone he is supported in his office, and deprived of which, he would be instantly hurled from his present eminence to his original obscurity and insignificance."

The writer after ably describing the undisguised and open acts of tyranny usually committed by this minister, goes on to say, "If it be asked why are such acts of despotism permitted, it may be sufficient to answer, that resistance would be useless, that the Nizam's Government is weak, and at the same time tyrannical, does not admit of a doubt. Were a combination to be formed by the Zemindars, they would not only be able to act to set the Government at defiance, but perhaps be able to overthrow it. The disposition to do so is not wanting, and has on many occasions manifested itself; but it has as often received a check, and every opposition has been put down by the aid of disciplined troops."

After describing some of Chundoo Loll's acts at great length, the writer pronounces him as "one of the weakest of men and the most despotic of ministers," and concludes by remarking, and of which I have myself heard of several instances, but "whenever Chundoo Loll is pressed by unforeseen exigencies, he never wants a pretence for overcoming the difficulty by urging the 'tyrant's plea of necessity' to put his arbitrary measures into execution. He never consults the interests of the governed, whose welfare and happiness do not constitute a point of faith in his political creed. If the coffers of the State be exhausted, he knows full well how to replenish them, which is done by stripping the wealthy of their superfluities; and thus raising a supply to meet the public demand. The systematic course of despotism, the most heartless and revolting, in which he has persevered for years, has at length tended not only to bring him into hatred and odium with the people, but also to wean their affections in a great degree from the Government. That Chundoo Loll's administration is rapidly driving the country to the last stage of misery and impoverishment is plainly seen, and unless some prompt and active measures shall be speedily adopted to avert the threatening danger, it will soon be plunged into that state of ruin and anarchy which will inevitably terminate in the dissolution of society!! Good God! and is all this tolerated under British influence and British guidance!!

In a geographical point of view the Nizam's dominions are certainly by far the finest portion in India, from its situation being so central for the transit of merchandize from one end of the peninsula to the other. Besides which, nature has been all bountifull in the richness of the soil and its productiveness, for I will venture to say, that, with very few exceptions, there is nothing in India that cannot be obtained or produced in perfection in the Nizam's Districts, and that too with comparatively little or no labour, the country being naturally rich, and its resources great. Had it not been for this all wise dispensation of Providence, in counteracting the effects of evil with good, the Nizam's country, in all probability, would long ago have broken down under the working of its "worst enemy," Chundoo Loll, to whose misrule it has been subjected for the last 22 years.

Amidst these numerous considerations for the better government of all classes of subjects in the Nizam's dominions, and from conversations that I have had with respectable natives on this point, I have no hesitation in saying that the most efficient remedy, in fact the only one for the salvation of the State, would be for the British Government to take the entire possession of that country into their own hands, (however much this opinion may clash with that of the sages in Leadenhall street) or as generous allies, they ought at all events to re-assume the management of it by the re-appointment of able and upright officers to the superintendence of districts, vested with full power and authority to act, (setting aside the democracy, or ministry, or whatever it is called, of Chundoo Loll's authority, without which no good will be wrought) and I will vouch for it, that by the adoption of either arrangement not only will its revenues be encreased in the course of ten years by three-fold, (now that it is said to be about 3 crores of rupees per annum, including jagheer and other lands,) but I would almost go the length to say that the whole population, *en masse*, will offer up prayers to the Almighty for so happy a change: in short, it will be like unto the Israelites being delivered from the Egyptian task-masters and oppressors, and brought from a state of bondage into a new land of liberty.—Yours &c.

BELISARIUS'S GHOST.

India Gazette, Oct. 4.

Considerable efforts are making by our contemporaries, both of the English and native press, to call the attention of the public to the state of parties amongst the natives in this Presidency. A small party has appeared within a very short period, composed of individuals who set at defiance all caste as well as all ceremonies, which are enjoined by the Hindu religion. This party however, is yet small but it has the ardour, ambition, and enterprize of youth, and the individuals who form it have for the most part acquired a good English education, to animate them in the work of human improvement. This party suffers, as it might have been expected, many inconveniences in consequence of their adventurous flights above the heads of the bigots. Their minds, we hope were fully made up to undergo the hardships which have always been connected with exertions to remove useless and incompatible institutions. The stand which they have taken, is a high one, and so far as we can judge, necessarily commmands a prospect of extensive usefulness to their fellowmen. It may be thought by some, that this party is engaged in fighting *its own* battles, because it does not avow its faith in the Christian religion. Certain it is, that *faith* in *Christianity* has had nothing to do in raising up this party, and influencing its conduct. It is with the individuals of it altogether a matter of *civil* and *worldly policy*, and the object of their "agitation," evidently is to bring their countrymen to a sense of moral obligation and the practice of virtue, from the consideration of their essential advantages to a community of men. By this means they are shielded effectually from the charge of being actuated by a spirit of religious proselytism, and thus the object of their endeavours appears more clearly and distinctly to be to convert the Hindus to a condition of worldly policy and manners more rational and consistent with social lifte, then has heretofore been enjoyed and less obnoxious to the interchange of mutual benevolence and respect on which much of human happiness depends, They are engaged in a work truly patriotic, and so far as our wishes can contribute to promote their purposes by encouraging them to indefatigable perseverance, they are most freely accorded.

There is another party which seems to be trimming and temporising, and hanging as it were midway 'tween heaven and earth; we wish they had more strength in their wings that they might rise higher above bigotry and superstition. In their present condition they acquire no great reputation for themselves either amongst the liberals, or bigots, and contribute but little to the real and essential benefit of their country. —*Beng. Hur. Oct.* 6.

H. M's Ship *Southampton*, as we predicted, fell in with H. M's Ship *Challenger*, in which were duplicates of the dispatches from the Governor General requesting the Admiral to proceed immediately to China. The *Challenger* proceeded on and the *Southampton* stood in to the Sand Heads on the 7th, merely to let Government know her proceedings and to order the *Sattelite* to Penang where the Admiral will touch to collect the rest of his squadron.

The following is an extract of a letter from an oblinging correspondent on the same subject giving notice also of the arrival of the *Lady Flora*.

SAND HEADS, FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1831. *On board the Henry Meriton, Pilot Schooner.*—Last night at 11 o'clock. His Majesty's Ship *Southampton*, Admiral Sir Edward Owen hailed us in twenty-five fathom water, and required a boat to be sent on board immediately, which was accordingly done by Mr. Heritage, the Commander of the *Henry Meriton*. But it appeared that the Admiral did not require to be piloted in, and merely requested that his dispatches for Government, might be sent to Calcutta, by the earliest conveyance. Sir Edward asked the news, and was told that the *Red Rover* had passed in, in the forenoon, with intelligence that every thing had been settled in China, and matters were again going on as usual. Mr. Heritage understood that the *Southampton* had come from Madras; but no mention was made of her present course, and she immediately stood again to the Southward.

The *Providence* and *Lady Flora* are close at hand. The *Duke of Buccleugh*, got a Pilot at nine o'clock last night, and the others might have gone in, nearly at the same time had they not anchored. There are 4 or 5 other vessels in sight. The weather is delightful, and every thing on board good and conducive to health.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Oct.* 11.

IMPORTANT FROM MALACCA.

We are concerned to find that the quarrel with the Rajah of *Naning* is likely to become something more serious than a "sham-fight," as we expected it would prove to be, in a previous number.

Recent accounts from Malacca state that the troops having marched as far as *Sungie Petter*, had an irregular engagement with the Malays, who retreated farther into the interior, near to *Naning*, where another engagement took place. We have not neard the real result of these conflicts, but we understand that many Malays were killed. In the first engagement one Panglima, or petty Chief, and seven men were killed, while several of the Seapoys were wounded. During the night however, the Malays made a *detour* through the jungle, seized on the provisions for the troops, and killed 2 seapoys, who were on guard, the rest of the guard having made their escape. The Malays likewise stockaded the road to Malacca and otherwise blocked it up with trees, and it is presumed that had the troops not forced their way back to Malacca thro' these obstructions, there was every fear of their being cut off in detail. The Malays, it is stated, muster ten thousand strong, the people from the neighbouring independent states and dependent districts having joined cause with the Naningites. The latest accounts received, mention that the troops had retreated to Malacca having 26 men killed and wounded, and that the Malays had approached within 5 miles of the town, and stockaded Ching, neighbouring plantation. The inhabitants of Malacca were in great trepidation, through fear of an attack on the town at night.

This intelligence has naturally caused a considerable excitement, at this settlement, and 120 additional troops have been despatched on the *Lee Goan* to Malacca, while the Resident has proceeded in person to the seat of War. The detachment of 38 Marines, lately landed from he *Eliza*, has likewise been called upon to render assistance, and it has consequently sailed on the *Freak* for Malacca.

Having been disappointed in the receipt of an expected dispatch from Malacca, we are unable at present to enter more minutely into the details of the "Compaign," and to comment on the results likely to issue, should hostilities be continued.

That the stability of our government on the Peninsula depends materially on driving the Malays back into their own jungles, and in proving our superior strength at the present crisis, there cannot be any doubt, but we trust, after such has been effected (if practicable,) some satisfactory arrangements will be entered into with all the dependent districts by which they will be relieved in some degree from the opprobious and vexatious regulations relative to lands, and from the no less severe and oppressive system hitherto is vogue of collecting the tenth of the produce.

Until some such modification takes place, we fear our possesions at Malacca will prove much more unproductive, and as difficult to retain as the Dutch settlements on the West Coast of Sumatra.

Having heard nothing lately, relative to the Quedah war we would feel particularly obliged to any of our readers at Penang for some intelligence, past and present, regarding that country. We understand some rare cocurrences have taken place.—*Chron. Aug.* 18.

THE WAR AT MALACCA.

We had nearly prepared an article on the "Naning campaign" for our last number, when we found there was a sufficieney of matter in type for a Paper, without it; we were therefore, induced to defer the publication to our present number; but having obtained from several authentic sources, much additional information, and having been enabled to bring down the intelligence to the latest account received from Malacca, we have not much reason to regret the omission. The history of the compaign, from the commencement to the present date, is as follows:—

The Expedition, which, as we stated in our former article on Naning, consisted of 200 Sepoys, with two brass sixpounders, under, the command of Captain Wyllie, and four other officers, a Surgeon, and Mr. W. T. Lewis, as Commissioner, proceeded at 4 A. M. on the 6th ult. towards Naning, which, it must be observed, is about 30 miles from Malacca, the road or path laying for the most part through a thick, impervious jungle. At *Sungie Pootih*, or as others call it, *pitay* (not *Petter*, as we erroneously named it before,) distant about 12 miles from Malacca, a kind of depot for provisions &c. had been formed, at a Government Bungalow, one of those ornamental pieces of rural architecture, raised in better times, by Mr. Fullerton, throughout the Malacca district. Here the expedition halted for the night, and on the next morning proceeded towards Naning. At *Alor Gagah*, more than half way between *Sungie Pootih* and *Naning* in an open space, it met with the first signs of hostility—and which, we believe were rather unexpected, as it was thought at Malacca that it would prove a very easy matter to march up and take Naning with 200 men. How mistaken this idea was, the sequel will shew. The force the expedition encountered at *Alor Gagah* consisted of about 100 Malays, armed with spears, crises, &c. and headed by a Panglima, who with great gesticulations defied the soldiers to combat, and called on his men to run an *amuk*. A grape shot from one of the guns, however, swept him away, with five others, at which the whole band fled into the thicket.

Had the troops always encountered thus openly, the war might have terminated speedily and successfully, but this, we believe, was the only opportunity they enjoyed of meeting their opponents in a close body, or even of seeing them. From that day, they were subjected to hidden attacks from the jungle, which bordered both sides of the narrow path at this place, or farther on the troops became possessed of a granary, in which were about 3000 gantans of paddy, and to which they set fire, as they had no means of removing the paddy; and in order to distress the enemy. A house belonging to one of the Panghooloo's relatives was also burned.

Thus far, the expedition had the advantage, but its success was destined to cease here. Having encamped, and finding that the expected supplies of provisions did not arrive from *Sungie Pootih*, 70 coolies and a small guard of sepoys were despatched on the 10th to hasten it on. Very shortly after, it was with difficulty that the guard and 13 only out of the 70 coolies returned to camp, the communication between it and the depot having been entirely cut off by the Malays and the coolies dispersed by the enemies fire from the jungle. Thus situated, the troops found it necessary to fall back to *Sungie Pootih*, which they accomplished by forced marches and with much difficulty, leaving the camp, officer's furniture, behind, in the possession of the enemy. In this retreat, unlooked for obstacles presented themselves, the Malays having felled large trees across the path, and in some places, barricadoed it with trees to a considerable height. Pitfalls, stuck with sharp bamboos, had also been dug, into which, however, none fell, we believe. The greatest difficulty was in bringing on the guns, which were about to be abandoned several times. This was accomplished however, by cutting circuitous paths for them in the jungle, round the fallen trees.

Previous to the return of the troops to *Sungie Pootih*, the depot had been attacked at night by a band of Malays, who killed two out of the 12 sepoys left to guard it. The soldiers behaved well, having succeeded in defending the place, and in shooting several Malays whose bodies were found next morning.

On the return of the expedition to *Sungie Pootih*, a stockade or defence was raised, in which it remained secure. Provisions becoming scarce, on the 13th, 96 Chinese coolies were despatched, under a small escort, from Malacca with rice, &c., but when they reached *Rumbier* (about 9 miles from Malacca) they were attacked by the Malays, who killed two of the coolies and wounded another; the remainder, throwing away their burdens, fled back towards town, and no inducement or price could procure a cooly of any description to hazard another attempt to throw provisions into the camp.

During the forenoon of the 16th, Captain Wyllie and Mr. Lewis, with about 70 sepoys reached town having left the camp at 3 A. M. that morning during a squall; they did not meet with any of the enemy on the way.

On the 18th, the reinforcement of 100 men from Singapore, under Captain Hibgame arrived at Malacca, as also did the Resident, Mr. Ibbetson. Early on the 20th, Captain Hibgame marched up, with his detachment, to join the camp, taking with him 120 convicts to carry provisions, ammunition, &c. But, at a little more than half way to the camp, this detachment fell in with three new stockades, which were easily stormed, the Malays having left them on the first attack, and retired within the jungle. Here it was that one of our brave officers, Lieutenant White, most unfortunately met with a lamentable death. Having been very active and bold in storming the stockades, he was just in the act of taking some refreshment, when a number of bullets were fired from the thicket towards the spot where he was standing, one of which penetrated his breast at one side, and was driven nearly through to the other side. The bullet was long and cylindrical, in form, such as the natives of Malacca generally use in killing deer. Lieutenant White survived but a very short time; his body was carried to the camp, and there interred. One or two sepoys were shot at the same time. Finding it impossible to continue this kind of covert war fare, Captain Hibgame and his detachment returned to Malacca from the camp, on the 22d and on the evening of the 23rd sixty sepoys, under command of an officer, and 50 convicts, were sent to assist the retreat of the first detachment still in camp at *Sungie Pootih*, which they reached in safety.

Before retreating, however, it was found impracticable to bring on the guns; they were accordingly spiked, and the carriages burned;—such provisions and baggage as could not be conveniently carried were destroyed, and the shot and ammunition buried; the stockade was demolished, & the Government Bungalows set on fire—this latter occurrence, however, is attributed to accident. The retreat was attended with other disasters,—two ponies, laden with 50 grape shot fell into the hands of the Malays, who harassed the troops on the way, and took seven convicts, prisoners. These unfortunate men were taken to Naning, and put to death, with the exception of one, whose life was spared, he being a Mahometan. This detachment reached Malacca on the 25th.

Of all the troops sent on this fruitless expedition, we understand upwards of 70 or 80 men are reported to havebeen either killed or wounded. Most of them, however, as also the convicts, were wounded in the legs and feet, by certain small wooden spikes, which the Malays tie together in such a manner as to present sharp points which ever way the weapon may be thrown on the ground, and which are so sharp as to penetrate shoe leather. We are not aware that more than three or four sepoys were killed by gun-shots.

The last accounts we have from Malacca are of the 28th and 30th ult. From these we learn that the Malays have become emboldened by the, to them, unexpected retreat of the troops, and the small parties go about threatening destruction to all Company's property. Another Government bungalow situated on the road to Naning, and within 4 or 5 miles from town, has been burnt by the Malays—and 5 houses, belonging to Chinese, at *Rikit Rambee*, a plantation not very distant from town, have been plundered and burnt, while the inmates were either killed or wounded. The Malays have likewise threatened to burn Pringit House, Mr. LEWIS'S residence near town, and to take away that gentleman's life, when an opportunity offers. It is said likewise that the two press guns have been *unspiked* by the Malays, and are already in use; that one of them has obtained the appropriate name of *Sapu Rantow*, sweeper of the jungles,—and the other, *Serimenanti* ready or prepared,—further, that all the shot, and two barrels of gun powder, buried in the stockade at *Sungie Pootih*, have been dug up, and carried to Naning. In digging of these, the Malays, came to the bodies of Lieutenant White, and the Sepoys interred there, but they did not molest them, covering them over again with earth.

Eighty additional troops had arrived from Penang, on the H. C. S. *Marquis of Hunt-*

ly. which increases the whole force at Malacca to about 600 men. Under such protection, the inhabitants have now no reason to be in such a state of alarm as they were in, with some cause, when the Malays were in possession of the communication between the town and the expedition, and when, before the arrival of a reinforcement from this place the enemy was known to be within five miles of Malacca threatening an attack on the town at night—for which indeed, every preparation was made.

That the Malays will not now venture openly near Malacca, may be guessed from their method of warfare—the jungle is their element—*there*, experience, for the first time, in a humiliating lesson has shown us, they are more than a match for our Sepoys, courageous and disciplined as the latter are.

We are glad to find, however, that the Panghooloo of Naning, already tired of hostilities, has written to two or three respectable inhabitants of Malacca, requesting their interference with regard to a reconciliation, and that the Authorities are inclined to treat with him on terms which may be satisfactory to both parties. The Panghooloo requires security of person and a hostage, before he will venture to come to Malacca for this purpose.—The next arrival from that place will probably afford us some information on this head. —*Chronicle, Sept.* 8.

CANTON.

Most of our readers in Canton will be aware that the following replies to the Remonstrance published in our last No. have been already printed in a separate form, but, as we have hitherto aimed at recording all events connected with foreigners in this country, we give them a place in our columns. So many examples, of similar language and temper, have been already before the public, that it would be superfluous to comment on the absurd affectation of superiority which all documents, issued by this government in relation to foreigners, possess in common. It will be noticed how carefully, in both the replies, the real objects of the Remonstrance are kept out of view, and how profuse one of their Excellencies is of threats, which we believe to be, as unmeaning, as they are absurd. From the former conduct of the Foo-yuen, and other causes, we were prepared for an exhibition of pride and abuse, though we could not have anticipated such an arrogant assertion of tyrannical power as is contained in the right claimed, to invade, at the will and pleasure of His Excellency, the houses and property of all foreigners, not even excepting the Factory of the Honorable East India Company.

The Foo-yuen, in reply to the private merchant's remonstrance (dated July 12th 1831.)

CHOO, acting Governor and Foo-yuen of Canton, to the Hong-merchants.

A Petition has now been received from the English private merchants Jardine, Innes, and others, saying,

(Here follows a copy of the Remonstrance.)

This coming before me, the Foo-yuen, I have examined the subject and decide as follows:—Barbarians of all nations who come to open market at Canton to trade, ought to yield implicit obedience to the Celestial Empire. But the said nation's barbarian merchants, sometime ago, in consequence of seeking a diminution of charges, procrastinated and delayed entering the port. They, also, clandestinely brought foreign females to reside in the factories; and, by stealth, conveyed muskets and guns to Canton. These doings were really criminal acts of opposition.

Soon after this, the Minister and Governor stated to His Majesty the old regulations, together with some modifications which were decided on in Council, and solicited and received an Imperial order, directing that Barbarians, after they had completed the sale of their goods, should not remain in Canton, to find out the prices of commodities, and form connexions with the natives. The object was to make the Hong-merchants responsible for the control of the barbarians, and to prevent their bringing foreign females, guns, and arms, to Canton. Also, to disallow taking many persons to present a petition. Of all these regulations, now enacted, most of them, from length of days, had become the usage, and all the barbarians of the several nations knowingly obeyed, and adhered to them.

Now, these barbarian merchants, alone, presume to say that these regulations and commerce cannot go on together and that the control of Hong-merchants does not agree with old usage, and, in a whinning manner, dun with their petition. Going thus far is already false and wild. But they proceed to talk about an abrupt entrance into the Company's factory a few days ago.

I, the Foo-yuen, during the first decade of the 4th moon, went, in person, to the Company's Factory, to examine and manage an affair. That Factory is on the ground of the provincial City, and is under my jurisdiction. Not only will I go in person, but, if the said barbarians audaciously presume to act irregularly without due fear, I will, as I ought, also take troops with me, and open a thundering fire upon them. I will do so without feeling the least possible anxiety, or regard to consequences.

As to what is said about the barbarians going to the City gate with petitions, and the soldiers, for no cause, chastising and abusing them—it is still more unreasonable. That which they affirm in their petition is manifestly to gloss over a falsehood.

To sum up the whole:—of late, many of the barbarians of that nation have understood what was proper; and not a few, also, of such as Jardine and Innes. There is no doubt that their conduct arises from the flatterry and sycophancy of the Hong-merchants; together with the mischievous suggestions of linguists and compradors, with whom they are connected. If they (Jardine &c.) don't reform themselves, they will most certainly become the injured (or ruined) victims of these people.

Uniting the above circumstances, I hereby issue an order to the Hong-merchants, to proceed immediately and rigorously enjoin the barbarian merchants Jardine and others, that, hereafter they must, as they ought to, implicitly obey the regulations now established. Let them quietly keep in their own sphere, and carry on trade and barter. If they again dare intentionally to disobey the orders of Government, and indulge themselves in making confused (or false) statements, then decidedly there shall be an immediate and severe infliction of reprehension. And I will take the Hong-merchants who did not keep them under strict control, and the linguists and compradors who taught and instituted them—one and all, and punish their crimes with a heavy hand. Positively there shall not be the least clemency or forgiveness shewn.

A special Edict.

11th year 6th moon 4th day.

EUROPE.

KING'S COLLEGE.

The second annual general court of the governors and proprietors of the King's College, London, was held at Willis's Rooms, on the 29th of April. The Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. A report was read by the secretary, which stated that his Majesty has graciously declared himself the patron of the institution. Such progress has been made in the buildings of the College during the last year as to satisfy every expectation of the Council, and unless some impediment, at present unforeseen, should occur, the College will be opened in both departments, in the month of October next. The state of the funds has prevented their proceeding with the completion of the front towards the river, which they stand pledged to Government to complete by the summer of 1834, for the accomplishment of which a renewed effort will be required on the part of the friends of the Institution. The Council have proceeded with great care and deliberation, but have not yet filled the important office of Principal, upon whom will, in a great measure, devolve the religious instruction of the students. They announce the following appointments:—Classical Literature, J. Austin, Esq.; Mathematics, Rev. T. G. Hall, M. A.; Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Rev. H. Mosely, A. M; Natural History, James Rennie, Esq. A. M.; Political Economy, W. N. Senior, Esq.; Jurisprudence, John J. Park, Esq.; Principles and Practice of Commerce, Joseph Lowe, Esq.; Geology, Charles Lyell, Esq; Botany, G. J. Bennett, Esq.; Chemistry, J. F. Daniell, Esq. F. R. S.; Surgery, J. H. Greene, Esq. F. R. S.; Anatomy, Herbert Mayo, Esq. F. R. S.; Theory of Physic, B. Hawkins, M. D.; Practice of Physic, F. Hawkins, Esq M. D.; Midwifery, R. Ferguson, Esq. M. D. In the school: Head Master, Rev. J. R. Mayor, A. M. Second Master, Rev. Joseph Edwards, B. A.

The following scale of payments for students has been fixed:—In the Colleges students admitted for general education, which will comprise religion and morals, classical literature, mathematics, logic, history, and English literature, are to pay when nominated by proprietors, 21*l* per annum; when not so nominated, 26*l*. 5*s*. per annum. The fees for lectures not comprised in the general course of education not yet fixed. In the School, the course of education will include religion, morals, Greek, Latin, and French, arithmetic and elementary mathematics, history, geography, English composition, &c.; and the terms will be as follows:—For a pupil nominated by a Proprietor, 15*l*. 15*s*. per annum; for a pupil not so nominated, 18*l*. 18*s*. per annum.

In providing collections, apparatus, and books for the use of the lecture-rooms, the Council are proceeding with as much economy as is consistent with what appears indispensably necessary for enabling the Professors to render their lectures intelligible and useful. They state that several donations of books and specimens have already been received for the use of the College; and amongst others, a valuable cabinet of Materia Medica, collected by Sir Henry Halford, Bart., and presented by himself. The total sum contributed by donation has amounted to 54,965*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*., of which 52,647*l*. 5*s*. 3*d*. has been received. The whole number of shares of 100*l*. taken has been 753. The whole instalments have been paid on 559 shares. Fifty-one share-holders have expressed their intention of not paying any farther instalments; and the representatives of five deceased have declined to make any farther payments.

THE LITERARY FUND.

It is an agreeable part of our duty to render the nature and proceedings of this valuable institution more extensively known. We had intended to have availed ourselves of the occasion presented by the late anniversary to appeal to the public, but more especially to the writing and the reading portion of it, in its behalf. The speech of the chairman, the Lord Chancellor, so completely embodies all that we had desired to put forth on the subject, that we gladly introduce it into our pages. "It was," said the noble and learned Lord, "an institution whose great and good object was to relieve a class of men dignified by the most exalted gifts of mind—possessed of the highest and brightest capacity—endowed with virtues of the finest character—virtues cherished in solitude, and which, above all things, rendered imperative their claim on the consideration of their country and their kind; it was to relieve such men, when the hand of penury and misfortune pressed severely on them, that the society was founded. Such a society was the more necessary, because the individuals to whom he had alluded were gifted—if one might not almost say, cursed—with a spirit of jealous independence, that not only prevented them from asking succour, but even from disclosing their situation to those who best knew them. Seeing them gifted with such capacities, knowing them to be endowed with such virtues, and being well aware of the exalted services which they rendered to their country and to mankind, surely no one would deny that they were objects who demanded deep commiseration and active benevolence, when overtaken by the shafts of adversity. The history of this institution, which had seen two-and-forty summers, short though its date might be, (and that date had passed during times of an extraordinary nature, both in a political and civil point of view,) had shown, that relief had been afforded, through the exertions of those by whom it was supported, to some of the highest, and, he would say, the noblest names that had for a long period adorned the annals of literature. He here spoke rather of former times than of the present. He believed that some of the men to whom he had referred had been rescued in the most delicate manner, by the efforts of the society, from penury and distress, and had been restored to that state of splendour from which they had fallen, and to which their virtues and their merits so well entitled them. He had already observed that there existed amongst men of literary habits a jealous independence, which rendered it most difficult to afford them any assistance, without wounding their constitutional—their sensitive delicacy. He, therefore, as one—and he would say, as a most humble individual—should reproach himself deeply, if he did not at once eagerly, and joyfully, and proudly, stand forward to aid the efforts of this society, in extending, in the most delicate, in the most considerate manner, assistance to those whose genius deserved admiration, and whose misfortunes demanded succour."

POLICE REPORTS.

MISERY.—An application was made on Tuesday by a person whose manners and appearance denoted that she had seen better days, for some relief in her distressed situation. She stated that she was the wife of Mr. Bannatyne, who had been a lieutenant in the army; but, some time ago, he was compelled to sell his commission, and the produce of that sale being all expended, they were reduced to the greatest misery and privation, and had not even the means to purchase bread for their four young children.

The magistrates directed the parish-officers to make some inquiries into the case, when the statement appeared to be too true. The unfortunate gentleman was found in a wretched lodging in St. Ann's lane, Orchard-street, Westminster, in a state of the greatest misery; and on the previous evening he had been compelled to pledge his coat for one shilling, to provide the necessaries of life for his children. Immediate aid was given; but the parties, natives of Bombay and of Scotland, could make no claim on the parish.

A WIFE IN EVERY PORT.—*William Burch*, alias *Jones*, a rough weather-beaten sailor, was charged on Monday with marrying several wives. It appeared that the prisoner was married to his first wife, Ann Curtis, at Portsmouth, in January, 1822, on which day he was paid off from his Majesty's ship Newcastle. After the bride got possession of his wages and prize-money, he discovered that she had two other husbands living. He then went to sea, and returned in 1825, and married Ann Neeson in January in the next year; they lived together for fifteen months, and had one child, when the wife discovering that the former spouse was living, they parted and the prisoner again went to sea. He returned in the latter end of 1829, and married Betsey Hohnan, at Shadwell; before the honeymoon had passed, he left her and went to China, and returned about ten days ago. He was on the point of marrying his fourth wife, when he was apprehended. He was committed for trial.

REASONS FOR LAW-BREAKING.—*Mr. Rowley* was called on Thursday to answer a charge of violent assault committed on a Lascar. It appeared that the defendant, *Bacchi plenus* was perambulating the purlieus of Shadwell; where, seeing a foreigner, he took him to a public-house, and—struck with the sacred love of learning and of liquor—treated the Lascar for the sake of his conversation, forgetting for the moment the trifling circumstance, that the language of his instructor was wholly unknown to the zealous student. Either for this season, or some other equally potent, Mr. Rowley from a treater became a beater, and so severely used the poor little Lascar, that the attention of the police was called, and Mr. Rowley taken to the station-house, whence, in the fullness of time, he was brought up to the bar. The assault being distinctly proved by the Lascar's interpreter, and the uninterpretable evidence of some Shadwellits, the defendant was called on to state wherefore he assaulted the object of his charity and curiosity. The answer was, "I am a respectable man, your worship, and have served the office of headborough." "But wherefore get drunk and beat the foreigner?" "I am an ex-overseer of Whitechapel." "But why assault the Lascar?" "I keep a large ham and beef shop opposite the London Hospital." "But wherefore treat so gingerly a man who claimed your hospitality?" "Please your worship I am a provision merchant." The list of excuses being exhausted, the headborough overseer, and provision merchant paid a penalty of 20s. and was discharged.

PAROCHIAL SETTLEMENT.—A young Irish woman, in whose face famine struggled with beauty, and in whose arms lay a starving infant, scarcely six months old, was brought to this office on Saturday for attempting to desert her child. She had applied at the workhouse for relief, and it was proposed to pass her to Ireland, but she refused the offer; and at length laid down her wretched infant at the door of the workhouse, and walked away. "I love my child," said she, in answer to the magistrate's reproachful interrogatory, "with a mother's love, and that forced me to the act which you consider as unnatural. I care not for myself. Two days have passed over my head since I tasted food, and the nutriment of my child is denied by the exhausted breast of his mother.". "Where is your husband?"—"I have not seen him since before my child was born," replied the prisoner, sighing. "Why not go to your settlement in Ireland?"—"There is no *settlement* in Ireland. There is famine there already, more than enough. I may as well starve here. This is the birth-place of my child." "Yes," said the magistrate, "but as you are a married woman"—"Because I have fulfilled the law of God and man, I may perish; had I been a wanton, the child of my shame would have found a settlement. But the offspring of my honest misery is exposed to the worst kind of death, because his mother is a married woman. 'Tis a strange world;" The magistrate, in policy and in duty, charged her from repeating the attempt at intimidating the parish; but, in benevolence and charity, relieved her present wants and she left the office in an agony of gratitude that contrasted strongly with the native pride of her replies to the accusation of a want of maternal tenderness. [This poor woman's forcible remark is surely a strong but just comment on the anomaly in our poor laws, which by supporting the illegitimate and denying relief to the legitimate infant, offers a premium for prostitution, and fixes a stigma on the purest and holiest institutions.]—*Atlas, May* 15.

LONDON BRIDGES.

New London Bridg and its sapproaches have now arrived so near tocompletion, that the Committee for superinding its erection have resolved to open it with all due ceremony on the 18th of June. Thus, within the short space of less than six years has the finest modern bridge in Europe been completed; the first pile for the coffer dam between the first and second arches on the Southwark side, having been driven on the 15th of March, 1824, and the first stone laid on the 15th of June, 1825.

The plan and elevation, which we have given, are drawn from accurate measurement, by the surveyor of the Port of London, from documents obligingly furnished by Mr. Rennie the engineer of the bridge. Therefore, though on a miniature scale, they may be relied on as accurate.

The bridge consists of five elliptical arches executed in granite. The centre arch is one hundred and fifty-two feet in span, and twenty-nine feet six inches in height, being one of the largest elliptical stone arches ever executed.*

The piers on each side the centre arch are twenty-four feet in width, and the arches north and south of them are one hundred and forty feet span, and twenty-seven feet six inches rise. The piers on either side of these arches are twenty-two feet each, the extreme or land arches one hundred and thirty feet span, and twenty-four feet six inches rise, and the abutments next the shore are seventy-three feet each at the base.

The piers have massive plinths, and gothic-pointed cutwaters. The arches are surmounted with a bold projecting block cornice, which corresponds with the line of roadway, and are covered with aplain blocking course by way of a parapet, which gives the whole a simple grand character. On either side of each extremity, are two straight flights of stairs, twenty feet wide, leading to the water.

The width of the water way of the new bridge, is six hundred and ninety-two feet, the the length of the bridge including the beforementioned abutments, is nine hundred and twenty-eight. The width of the bridge from the outside to outside of the parapets is fifty-six feet, and the total height above low water mark fifty-five.

The foundations of the piers are formed of piles chiefly of beech, pointed with iron, and driven from the interior of the coffer dams, to a depth of nearly twenty feet into the stiff blue clay forming the bed of the river. On the upsurfaces of these piles are laid two rows of horizontal sleepers about twelve inches square, which are covered with beech planking, six inches thick, on which is constructed the lowermost course of masonry.

A brief but comprehensive history of the causes which led to the erection of this new bridge was engraved on a highly polished brass plate and deposited in an airtight cavity of the stone. The inscription is in Latin on one side of the plate, and in English on the other.

During the progress of excavating the foundations for the new bridge several reliques of ancient days were discovered. Among them

* Among other large elliptical stone arches, may be enumerated:—

were coins of Augustus, Vespasian, and other Roman emperors; Venetian tokens, Nuremburg counters and some tradesmen's tokens. There were also various rings and buckles of wrought and engraved brass and silver; some ancient iron keys and silver spoons the remains of a dagger which had once been engraved and gilt, and iron spear-head, engraved on the shaft, many of which are in the possession of Mr. R. F. Newman, the comptroller of the Bridge-house estates. There are also in the newly established corporation library at Guildhall some ancient carved stones, with dates and other inscriptions, found in taking down some of the arches of the old bridge to enlarge the water-way.

In the Hamilton room, No. XII. of the Gallery of Antiquities in the British Museum, case No. II. is a very beautiful antique silver figure of Harpocrates, that was presented to the Museum by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, who had purchased it.

Since the death of the elder Mr. Rennie in 1826, whose original design was ordered by the Committee of the House of Commons to be adopted, the works have been carried on under the superintendence of his son, the present Mr. John Rennie. Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks are the contractors. The original amount of the contract was 426,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* for the necessary alterations, and repairs to the old bridge. The amount of these contracts was afterwards increased to 506,000*l.* by the addition of 8000*l.* for additional centering, and of 42,000*l.*, both granted by the Lords of the Treasury for making the bridge six feet wider, namely, two feet in the road-way, and two feet in each foot path.

In the present session of Parliament a new bill was passed for widening the approaches to the new bridge; by which the church of St. Michael in Crooked Lane was to be pulled down and the narrow defiles of the old bridge widened and straightened.

Old London Bridge, according to the history of that ancient structure written and published in 1736, by Hawkmore, the pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, was begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. Like other bridges of that period, it was built on wooden piles driven into the bed of the river, to what was in those days considered to be a sufficient depth. The wooden platforms on these piles, to support the stone piers, seems, from the evidence laid before the select committee of the House of Commons, in Nov. 1814, by George Dance. Esq., and other able engineers, to have been laid at different heights above low water probably increasing as the level of the water was raised by the progressive contraction of the river, caused not only by the construction of the wooden stilts on which they are placed, but by the further contraction occasioned by the necessary enlargement of the starlings, arising from the bed of the river, wearing down below what they had deemed an expedient depth for the feet of their piles. Thus the causes and effects reciprocally combined to increase the difficulties of completing the bridge, which had obviously been great and attended with many partial failures. This appears to have been the case from no two arches being alike, as well as from the long period which the work occupied in its completion and which after all was so unstable, that in seventy-three years after its completion, five of the arches fell.

	Length of the chord or span.	Versed rise or height.
	F. I.	F. I.
The bridge of Neuilly, over the Seine at Paris, built by Perronet in 1774, of the following dimensions,	127 10	31 10
That of Mantes, over the Seine, built also by Perronet in 1765, . .	127 10	38 3
——of Vizile; over the Romanche, at Briancon, built by Bouchet,.....	137 4	38 3
——of Gignac, over l'Erault, at Gignac, built by Garipuy in 1793,.....	159 8	53 1
——of Blackfriars, over the Thames, built by Mylne in 1771,.....	100 0	41 6
——of Castle Vecchio, over the Adige, at Verona, built in 1354,.....	153 10	53 3
——projected by Perronet over the Seine, at Meiun,	15910	14 10

Although no precise knowledge can now be obtained of the wood-work on which the piers of London Bridge were constructed; yet so much general information on the subject is given in Dr. Hutton's Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects, under the head of "Queries concerning London Bridge,* with the answers by the late George Dance, Esq." that the surveyors laid the substance of it before the committee, as the most satisfactory evidence that could be acquired.

They divided this information into ten heads, which were considered to be so complete, that no subsequent investigation could essentially add to the knowledge thus attained, excepting adding to it that which arose from the removal of the pier and starling, under the present great arch in 1759, which was given at large by the late Mr. Mylne, in his evidence before the House of Commons in 1799, on the improvement of the Port of London, which is given in full in the parliamentary report of that commission.†

* In 1746.

† A great deal of light has been subsequently thrown on the construction of the old bridge, by the demolition of two of the piers for widening the water-way, during the progress of the new works. The piles appear to have been driven in to the level of low water-mark pretty thickly, and then their Interstices filled to the same level with flints and stone. Upon this was laid the first courses of stone externally, and flint and mortar, such as may be seen in old baronial castles, internally. The latter is more hard than stone itself, and as durable. For this information we are indebted to Mr. Kinght, the resident and ingenious superintendent of the works.

The width of the old bridge in its original construction, was from twenty to twenty-four feet, exclusive of the pier, upon which a chapel was built, according to the custom of the times. The great contraction of the water-way, by the progressive advancement or enlargement of the starlings to secure the foundation of the bridge, necessarily produced a greater excavation in the contracted passages, and brought on the necessity of throwing stones into them, to prevent the foot of the starlings from being undermined, and thus a fall of water was naturally caused.

In 1760 and 1761, the masonry of the ancient city gates having been sold by auction, were repurchased by the corporation, on the recommendation of Mr. Smeaton, and were thrown into the Thames, in and about the starlings, to support the piers, which were found to be in a very defective state. From that time, till within the last six years, when the ancient water-works were removed, such and similar repairs were annually made to the old bridge, and since that time to the present it has been kept up by a contract between the corporation and the contractors for the new bridge.

The building of the new bridge was then officially referred to Parliament, by order of the corporation, in February, 1823, when a select permanent Committee, from the whole body of the Common Council, was elected to superintend the works. This committee provided a Bill, which after much discussion in the committee of the House of Commons, finally received the Royal assent on the 4th of July, 1823. Several acts to amend the original act have been since passed, and the works have now arrived at the state described in the beginning of this article.

It is feared by some persons, that the upper navigation of the Thames will sustain injury, when the old bridge is removed, by letting off the head of water which is now kept up by the bridge, and also that there is a probability of the various embankments above the bridge being overflown in high spring-tides.

The work of taking away the old bridge will be one of some labor and difficulty. From the opinions of Mr. Telford, Dr. C. Hutton, and others, the tides will rise higher and fall lower, when the old bridge is taken away. A similar circumstance took place in the Cashen river in Kerry, which falls into the sea near the mouth of the Shannon: a bar was lately cut across by Mr. Nimmo, to take a more direct navigation. The upper part of the river was thereby lowered between three and four feet at low water, and at high water it is raised so as to overflow the marshes more than before, and the direct stream is now cutting a new channel through the sandy shoals above the bar.

SKETCHES OF THE ENGLISH BAR, NO. IV.

SIR JAMES SCARLETT.

Sir James Scarlett is a man of matchless adroitness in the practice of his profession; the very head and front of his ability hath this extent, no more. He has never done any single act which would stamp him as a man of lofty talent or profound sagacity; he has made no speech that the world remembers; written no book that the world quotes; taken the lead in no matter of public interest; and yet, singular to relate, the world at large is tolerably familiar with his name: nor is the old adage, that "familiarity breeds contempt," at all contradicted in this particular instance. The career of Sir James, as a public man, has been rather unfortunate for himself, and not particularly satisfactory to the community: he began as a Whig, the advocate of liberal principles, and of the free promulgation of opinions, however inimical to the powers that were; and, therefore, he spoke and voted against the "Six Acts," which Lord Castlereagh introduced to the House of Commons for the restraint of a certain portion of the press, which was running riot in blasphemy and sedition. When Mr. Canning was made Prime Minister, he went over, with other Whigs, to the Treasury side of the House, and opposed Mr. Hume's proposition to have one of those acts repealed. When the Duke of Wellington came into power, Sir James went out of office; but, when the Duke became an Emancipator, and honest Charley Wetherell proclaimed his determination to act as the "independent Member for Plympton," Sir James took office again, and, forgetting his accustomed prudence, attempted to wage war with the press. He was not, however, a man of weight or mettle fit to bear him through such an enterprize, even had he been right in the particular case where he made the attack; and his partial success was followed by such a pelting of the pitiless storm of wrath, from review, magazine, and newspaper, as sorely damaged him with the public. When the Duke's Government fell, and the Whigs came into plenitude of power, Sir James had the mortification to find himself thrust out of office by those to whom his early vows of political adoration had been paid: he was laid upon the shelf, while the man who had for years sat behind him, in a stuff gown, was elevated to the woolsack, and his own office given to another, whom he must have considered as far behind him in the race towards professional dignity and emolument. Without any honour reflected from the past, with greatly diminished hope for the future, he became not even the independent Member for Malton, but was obliged to resign that too, on the first occasion of voting against the Ministry which had used him so scurvily. He is now nothing but plain Sir James Scarlett, the cleverest practitioner in the Court of King's Bench. Had it been our lot to sketch Sir James this time twelve-months, when he enjoyed the possession of official power, and the prospect of high promotion, and when the recollection of his bitter, and, in some respects, paltry persecution of the newspapers was strongly in our mind, we should have been inclined to write in a strain of severity that now we are willing to soften. Sir James sinned against the public, and circumstances have so fallen out as to punish him: he has ceased, for the present, at all events, to be a public man, and our task will be to paint him as accurately as we can, merely as the leading barrister of the Court of King's Bench.

Those who have been accustomed to associate the idea of a lawyer in great business, with a spare body, lank jaws, and a complexion of parchment hue, look with an incredulous smile upon their guide, who first points out to them the portly form and full rosy features of Sir James: his business is prodigious, but it seems never to have intailed upon him that much study which is a weariness of the flesh. He seems insensible to passion, or anxiety, or distress, but goes on from cause to cause, and brief to brief, with as much facility and dispatch, and apparently with as little elevation of sentiment about the matter, as a clever auctioneer, when he turns from one article to another, in proceeding through his catalogue. Sir James looks as if he ate well, and slept o'nights, and lacked not of wine, that maketh glad the heart of man, nor oil, which causeth his face to shine; yet he leads no life of indolent luxury. No one is earlier at his post in court, and few more regular in their attendance at chambers in the evening during Term; but he has the happy art of seeing, with great quickness, what is to be done, and managing, it with such smartness, as to dispatch his business without fretting himself. Sir James being generally the senior counsel, who has "any thing to move" at the sitting of the Court, whoever goes to the King's Bench early, will be apt to find addressing the Court, a portly, handsome, rosy gentleman, with an unpowdered wig, his hands behind his back, and beneath his silk gown, while he talks to the Judges with manner so colloquial, and voice so little above the ordinary pitch of conversation, that you cannot hear more than one word in six of what he lets fall; yet the Judges seem to hear, and to understand him perfectly: they ask him questions, which, by the readiness of his answers, he seems to have anticipated; but still, it is no more than readiness, and without any character of sharpness, or force, or decision. The matter ends generally by a decision in favour of Sir James's application, and he proceeds to something else. Thus the live-long day is passed: brief after brief is opened, and the matter disposed of; settlements of lands and corporate rights; questions of insurance and defamation, and bills of exchange, writs of *mandamus* and *quare impedit*, and rules to show cause innumerable, are all mentioned in the same unvarying, easy tone and manner; insomuch, that the mere spectator grows wearied, and almost disgusted, with what seems to him so careless and so passionless a method of advocating causes. Not so the attorneys; their souls, or what should be their souls, rejoice within them, as they see some case in which great difficulty was anticipated, put in such an easy way, that it seems nothing but a matter of course; the motion, for the fate of which they trembled, is not only granted, but granted with costs; they swear that Sir James is the cleverest of mortal men, and they hie homeward to prepare more briefs, and more fees, to be sent to his chambers.

The quantity of his business, and his success, with juries is not less than with the Judges. It is even more remarkable; he knows the law well, the practice of the law much better; but he knows mankind and the world best of all, and manages a jury with such amazing tact, such nice discrimination, and such perfect self-possession when difficulties arise, that, though altogether destitute of energy, force, earnestness, passion, or pathos, he can get a verdict from them when no one else could. Those who recollect the men who have been leaders in the Court of King's Bench, would expect something like eloquence, something like the power of a great speaker, from any man who has risen to that situation; but in Scarlett they will find no such thing;

> "For he has neither wit, nor words, nor worth.
> Action nor utterance, nor the power of speech
> To stir men's blood."

He can neither rouse their passions, nor touch their sympathies: he can no more cause their hearts to beat, nor move their eyes to tears, than he could shake the Monument by the straining of his arms. Yet still he may well say,

> "Jus anceps novi; causas defendere possum."

He can flatter their prejudices, level his argument to their understanding, and refrain from giving offence. It was remarked long ago, we believe in the "Tatler," that the height of good breeding is shown rather in never giving offence, than in doing obliging things; and thus he who never shocks you, though he is seldom entertaining, is more likely to keep your favour than he who often entertains, and sometimes displeases you. The same rule seems to hold with regard to the manner of conciliating the favour of English juries: many barristers can interest and entertain them more than Sir James Scarlett, but few can treat them with the uniform respect and attention which he is accustomed to show. Few can receive from a juryman remarks, even the most pointedly adverse to their cause, with the deferential courtesy of Sir James; who, instead of endeavouring to show the stupidity or error of the observations, takes them in good part, and twists them round so as to make them appear to favour his side of the question, and the juryman is allowed to remain pleased with his own sagacity, while he is befooled by the adroitness of the advocate.

It may be said, that all this is merely evidence of great dexterity, of skill and facility in the lower branches of an advocate's art; and so far from showing that the subject of our sketch is a great man, rather proves the contrary, as it is very improbable, if not altogether impossible, that a man with a great mind could condescend to that kind of cleverness which we have endeavoured to describe. To this conclusion we do not demur; it is quite true, that Sir James Scarlett is not, was not, never will be, a great man, even in the profession to which he belongs. He possesses unrivalled skill to gain causes, but he does not gain them by lofty means: he will never take the hearts of men captive by winning eloquence, like Erskine, nor bear them along in a torrent of argument and passion, and sarcasm, like Brougham. When he meddles with matters of high import, great, extensive, and enduring interest, he fails; but, in the ordinary business of his Court, he is *par negotiis nec supra* and, if he never carries his cause by the application to it of loftier faculties than the circumstances of the case would seem to call forth in any ordinary man, he, on the other hand, never blunders by attempting too much, nor seeks to place the claims of his client upon ground so high, that he is forced afterwards to recede from it.

> ——"ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet
> Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet imum."

Great man he will not be, except in the eyes of attornies, and of that extensive class who measure the greatness of man by the power which he possesses of amassing a fortune. Sir James will bequeath no name to posterity, even in the law; but he will bequeath a great fortune, earned by persevering diligence and singular skill, which were so constantly employed in serving himself, that he had no time left to do any thing for mankind.

It is the peculiar good fortune of Sir James Scarlett, as an advocate, that the easiness and tranquillity, and absence of deep anxiety, which keep him so hale, and rosy, and comely a personage, absolutely contribute very much to his success in the management of causes: the adverse point of law started, which would confound a man of inferior skill, or the unfortunate piece of evidence brought out, which would overset an anxious man, by filling him with despair, are received by Sir James with the most admirable self possession, as though they were but mere matters of course: he is no whit disturbed, but with the readiest tact, alters the whole bearing and direction of his case, so as to get out of the way of what seemed about to overwhelm him, and in the end he will often obtain a verdict where other men, and men of much loftier capabilities, would have been unable to avoid a nonsuit.

The faculty or extremely nice discrimination is that in which the superiority of Sir James Scarlett over other barristers is most manifest. He does not appear to have gone as far and as laboriously into the profound depths of the law as other practising lawyers have done, but he is never at a loss for what will bear upon the particular points of the case at issue; and it is astonishing with what dexterity he will avade an objection, or satisfy a scruple of Lord Tenterden, whose clearness of intellect, profound knowledge, and unflinching honesty in the discharge of his duty, make it impossible to believe that he yields without his understanding being convinced. But in the examination of witnesses, and in commenting upon evidence to juries this power is yet more evident and effectual. Every one knows that there are various way of telling the same story, so as materially to alter its complexion, and Sir James always contrives to make his witness tell the story in the way which makes the most for the point he wishes to establish; and, above all, he prevents him from telling more than enough. Again, when he comes to comment upon the evidence to the jury, he seems as if he took the measure of the character, and mode of judging of the men whom he addresses; and though, as has been before observed, he can neither rouse their passions nor move their feelings, yet he adapts himself to what appears to be their views, and dwells upon nothing but what is calculated to make them pleased with themselves, and to influence their judgment in his favour. It is not probable that he is himself aware of all this artifice in the daily practice of his profession; at first it may have proceeded from deliberate attention, and may have cost him great pains, but now it seems to be exercised with all the ease of a natural gift—and if it be art it may be said to have become naturalised by habit.—It is not therefore to be inferred from what has been stated, that his manner is that of a cautious, pains-taking man—it is quite the reverse; his business seems to be no trouble to him, and at the end of the day he appears almost as fresh, and as well able to go on, as when he commenced in the morning.

Sir James can make himself at home with all sorts of juries, and apply appropriate language to each; but his tastes are evidently aristocratical, and when a special jury is in the box, and more especially if a lord or two be on the bench with the judge, the smiling courtesy of his manner is visibly heightened, and he seems to feel himself in an element more adapted to the full exertion of his powers. To the mere tradesmen, he talks of their honesty and sound sense, and knowledge of business; but to Bankers, Merchants, and Esquires, he recommends himself by strains of more elegant compliment, and with the careless ease of a man uttering something upon which no shadow of a doubt could rest: he

eaks of the high honour, and independence, d intelligence of the gentlemen whom he has the pleasure to address, and of his conviction, that as men of property themselves, and connected with weighty interests, they will at once appreciate the importance of the cause in which he appears, and which he trusts he shall distinctly prove to the satisfaction of their understanding should be decided in favour of his client. Although ungifted with that order of mind which elevates professional ex[illegible]n into someting noble and commandi[illegible] James is not to be confounded with the [illegible] journeymen of the law—those who live, and move, and have their being in nothing else but matters of plaintiff and defendant, and whose mind never wander beyond the books of Reports; such men, for example, as the late Mr. Marryatt and (with all respect be it spoken) the living Mr. Gurney. Sir James is, by education, habits, and associations a gentleman; and though possessing a full share of the petty vices which attend upon that order, and exhibiting whatever of good belongs to it more in manner and deportment, than in delicacy of feeling or elevation of character, he is unquestionably superior to others, who, with no slight ability, seem to have learned their laws in the narrow spirit of a solicitor's clerk, and to have acquired their manners in the servant's hall of a great house. To his knowledge of the world and of society, may be attributed the popular style in which he writes his opinions upon cases which lords and gentlemen frequently direct to be submitted to him. In these, the hand of a lawyer is scarcely to be recognised: he gives his advice as one gentleman might to another in a letter; and instead of stating merely what the law is, he states what would be the probable result of going to law, and glances at all the collateral circumstances which it would involve. In consultations with principals, his manner is similar; he speaks and advises generally, as one to whom a knowledge of the law was merely a branch of the experience which he brings to bear upon the question, and he is, consequently, of all lawyers at the Bar, the most agreeable to be consulted by an unprofessional man.

With respect to his persecution of the newspaper press for its attacks upon the Duke of Wellington's government, it was in spirit and in manner totally unworthy, even of such a man as we have described; and were we to sketch him in this point alone of his professional career, we should have been unable to give him credit for many things which a more general view renders it incumbent upon us, in a spirit of fairness, to bring forward. His conduct, in the outset of the prosecution against the "Morning Journal," appeared to be double-handed and equivocal; and afterwards, when irritated by the attacks upon himself which appeared in the paper, he took the opportunity of venting his personal bitterness upon the writer, when he stood before him as a defendant in a prosecution by the Crown. This was conduct unworthy of his station, and his manner was even more so; his indignation seemed incapable of raising him to any thing like elevation of passion or sentiment; he merely scolded with an appearance of spiteful bitterness, and while he affected contempt and indifference, he showed plainly that he had been stung, and panted for revenge. As to the political or constitutional character of his proceedings upon that occasion, it is an abstract question, into the examination of which we shall not enter in a personal sketch—but to have come voluntarily forward as a champion in such a cause, showed a despotic spirit and hostility to public sentiment, which gives reason to suspect that the liberality which he had formerly professed in politics, was more in accordance with the tactics of his party, than with the dictates of his conscience.

And here we leave the clever, cause-gaining, money-making Sir James Scarlett, whom we have so praised and so dispraised, that we fear we shall not have pleased either his friends or his enemies; but we write for the world at large, who are neither, and we have endeavoured, for their information and entertainment, to paint a faithful likeness. Good and evil are mixed in the characters of most men, and in the subject of our sketch the distinction between them is, perhaps, less marked than it generally is in those whose lives are passed in the public eye; for this reason, our censure and our praise have been more blended together than if it had been our task to describe a man of qualities more clearly marked and more strongly defined. It is, however, agreeable to end with something kind, and the rather if it be true; we think it right, therefore, to state, that though Sir James appears but little as a public patron of literature, or art, or education, yet we have heard that, privately, he is the patron of learning and genius, and has frequently given a helping hand to those whom the hard fortune which often attends on literary pursuits had reduced to too much need of such assistance.

AN AGONY OF THIRTY-EIGHT HOURS.

BY JOURGNIAC SAINT MEARD.—PARIS, 1797.

Of the numerous accounts which appeared in Paris in the bloody reign of anarchy in 1792, but few are undeformed by the creative fancy of those authors, whose object was to feed the greedy and excited apprehension of the time with tales of horror; or by the vehemence of party, which sought to give, if possible, a more flagitious hue to the proceedings of the sanguinary *terorists*. By far the most authentic picture—for such it is—of that appalling and momentous crisis, is the brief, but forcible and highly graphic narrative of M. Jourgniac St. Méard. The unadorned simplicity of his account, which merely embodies in succession the events of twelve days of savage massacre, of secret accusation, of public credulity and popular atrocity, presents us with a true and striking image of the methodized barbarity of that extraordinary period. It more adequately developes, than any other summary of facts, the flagitious excitation of the people, the agonizing scenes of suffering, the odious and unprofitable murders, sanctioned by the national insanity; and the desolating rage of merciless destruction, which smote alike the innocent and guilty. Every item of his vivid and minute relation, is a faithful index of a constituent portion of the system, by which the ascendant of murderous authority—indiscriminately levelled at the people—was devised to gratify, to awe, and to subject them. His details present, at once, the levity, the crime, the ceremonious form and turbulent disorder of those distempered times; nor do they fail to shew, among a mass of cruelty, abandonment, and gross depravity, some splendid instances of generous devotion, pious resignation, and exalted friendship, which, despising all the terrors of dominant iniquity, exemplified the duties of humanity and virtue in aid of innocence and unmerited misfortune.

Fourteen Hours in the Committee of Surveillance de la Commune.

I was arested by order of this committee on the 22d of August, and taken to the Mairie, at the time in the morning, where I remained until eleven at night. Two gentlemen, members no doubt of the committee, desired me to walk into a chamber; where one of them, overwhelmed with fatigue, fell fast asleep. The other asked me if I was Mr. Jourgniac Saint Méard.

I answered, "Yes."

M. Be seated, sir. We are all equal. Do you know the cause of your arrest?

Ans. I was told, by one of those who brought me here, that I am suspected to be the editor of an anti-constitutional journal.

M. Suspected is not the word; for I know that Gautier, who is given out as the editor of the Journal de la Cour et de la Ville, is a mere nominal being.

Ans. Your credulity, sir, has been imposed on; for his existence is quite as susceptible of proof, as the circumstance of his being the editor of the journal in question.

M. I am to believe——

Ans. Nothing but the truth; since justice is the object of a judge; and I can give you my word of honour—

M. Ah! sir, we are not now dealing with *words of honour*——

Ans. So much the worse, sir, for mine is unimpeachable.

M. You are accused of having been on the frontiers these last ten or eleven months; and of having there levied recruits, whom you placed at the service of the emigrants; on your return you were arrested, but escaped from prison.

Ans. If I could bring myself to think this accusation serious, I should require but one hour to prove that, for the last twenty-three months, I have not been out of Paris: and if——

M. Oh! I am well aware, sir, of your ability; and I also know that you posses the cunning (astuce.)

Ans. Permit me to observe, that that expression is uncalled for; the immediate object of our enquiry is a mere absurdity, since we are only speaking of the denunciations which have been made against me.

M. Do you know M. Durosoi, the editor of the Gazette of Paris?

Ans. By reputation I know him well, but in no other manner; indeed, I never saw him.

M. I am surprised at that, as letters written by you to him have been found among his papers.

Ans. One only could have been found, as I never wrote to him but once; on which occasion I sent him my address to the chasseurs of my company, on the insurrection of the garrison of Nancy. This address he published in the Gazette de Paris. This is the whole and sole of my correspondence with him.

M. You speak truly; and I must also tell you, that you are not compromised by the letter in question.

Ans No letter, no writings, no actions of mine, can possibly have had the effect or tendency to compromise me.

M. I have seen you at the house of Madame Vaufleury, and also at the house of M. Peltier, the editor of the Acts of the Apostles.

Ans. That may be, as I frequently visit that lady, and am in the habit of walking with M. Peltier.

M. Are you not a Chevalier of St. Louis?

Ans. I am, sir.

M. Why do you not wear the cross of the order?

Ans. There it is; I have worn it for these last six years.

M. That is sufficient for to-day. I shall inform the Committee that you are here.

Ans. You will do me the favour to inform the Committee, that if I find justice at its hands, I shall be dismissed with my freedom; for I am neither an editor, a recruiter, conspirator, or denunciator.

A moment afterwards, three soldiers beckoned me to follow them. When we reached the court-yard, they requested me to enter a *fiacre*, (hackney coach,) in which I was conducted, by order of the Committee, to the Hotel du Faubourg Saint-Germain.

Ten Days in the Abbaye.

HAVING reached the *hotel*, which turned out to be the prison of the Abbaye, I was given, with my commitment, into custody of the keeper, who, after the usual civility of "let us hope that your detention will not last long," ordered me to a large room, which served as a chapel for [illegible] the prisoners of the *ancien regime*. I counted nineteen individuals lying on beds of course canvass; that which was assigned to me, had been occupied by M. Daugremont, who had been guillotined two days previously.

On the same day, when we were about to seat ourselves at table, M. Chanterami, a colonel in the *Maison Constitutionelle* of the King, stabbed himself thrice with a knife, saying—"We are all destined to be massacred—My God, I go to you!" In ten minutes he was no more!

August 23d.—I drew up a memorandum, in which I exposed the malice of my denunciators; and sent copies of it to the Minister of Justice, to my own section, to the Committee of *Surveillance*, and to every one who was concerned for the injustice of my case. Towards five o'clock in the afternoon M. Durosoi, the editor of the Gazette of Paris, became a partner of our misfortunes. He no sooner heard my name, than he said, after the usual forms of salutation; "Ah! sir, happy am I to meet you! You have long possessed my affection, though I have known you merely from the affair at Nanci; permit an unhappy man, whose latest hour is near, to pour out his heart into yours." I embraced him. He then gave me a letter, which he had just received—it was from a female friend, and the following effect:

"My friend, prepare for death—you are condemned; and to morrow——My heart is broken—but you know what I have promised you. Adieu!"

While I was reading this brief letter, the tears flowed down his cheeks. He kissed the letter repeatedly, and I heard him say in a suppressed and almost suffocated voice,—"Alas! She will suffer more than *I* shall."

He lay down on my bed, and when we were wearied with talking of our accusation and arrest, we fell asleep. At day break he composed a memorandum in his justification, which, though penned with energy, and replete with circumstantial exculpation, proved of no avail; he was decapitated on the following day!

August 25th.—The commissaries of the prison at length permitted us to receive the Evening Journal. A prisoner, newly committed, brought us in several others, in one of which, the Courier Français, I read the following article: "Messeurs Saint Méard and Beaumarchais are arrested; the former was the author of a scandalous journal, called *Le Journal de la Cour et de la Ville*. He was a Captain in the King's regiment; and it is to be remarked, that he is the owner of the estate near Bordeaux, which formerly belonged to the celebrated Montaigne. M. St. Méard enjoys an income of more than 40,000 livres." The estate alluded to is the property of M. Segur, and as to my fortune, it never exceeded 20,000 livres, prior even to the Revolution.

August 26th.—Midnight. A municipal officer entered the room, to take our names and the dates of our respective commitments. He gave us hopes that the municipality would authorize commissaries, on the following day, to discharge all parties who had been arrested on vague denunciations. This expectation enabled me to enjoy a night of sound repose; however, it was not fulfilled; on the contrary, the number of prisoners evidently increased.

August 27th.—The report of a pistol was heard in the interior of the prison; it was followed by hurry and confusion on the stairs and in the passages. We heard the noise of various locks and bolts. Our room was entered by several persons; among them was the turnkey of our ward; he counted us; and said, Tranquillize yourselves—the danger is over!" This was the only information, on the subject of the disturbance, afforded us by this *brusque* and uncommunicative personage.

August 28th and 29th.—We were agitated and disturbed by the incessant arrival of carriages conveying prisoners, whom we were enabled to see from the windows of a tower which communicated with our room. In the sequel, our curiosity was painfully punished by the scenes we witnessed on the *Place*, in the Rue St Marguerite, and above all, immediately opposite the wicket of our prison.

August 30th. *Eleven at night.*—A man of eighty years of age was conducted to his bed, in our room; the next day we learned that he was the Sieur Cazotte, the author of a poem called *Olivier*. of the *Diable Amoureux*, &c. The extravagant gaiety and Oriental style of speech of this old man, afforded us a temporary diversion. In the midst of our misery, he endeavoured seriously to persuade us, by the History of Cain and Abel, that we were much happier than those in the enjoyment of liberty, and was sensibly offended at our incredulity. Our discussion was terminated by the arrival of two gendarmes, who conducted him to the criminal tribunal

I lost not an instant in procuring such attestations as supported the truths advanced in my memorandum. I was assisted by a friend, the like of whom the world does not contain; who, while the companions of my misfortune were utterly abandoned by theirs, laboured night and day incessantly, in my behalf. He forgot that at such a crisis of excitement and general mistrust, he ran the risk of implication like my own, by evincing such lively interest in the condition of a *suspected man*. His noble spirit was above all these considerations; no danger daunted him; and well did he exemplify the proverb, that "adversity is the touchstone of friendship." To his zealous energy am I, in a great degree, indebted for existence; and I owe it to the public, to myself, and to truth, to declare the name of this generous and incomparable friend, M. Teyssier, Rue Croix des Petits-Champy.

The last days of August brought back to my remembrance the affair of Nanci, and I compared the dangers of that past epoch with those which immediately surrounded me.

September 1st.—Some of our comrades were released; as were other occupants of the adjacent rooms. Among the latter was M. de Jaucourt, a member of the legislative assembly, who, shortly before his arrest, had vacated his seat as a deputy.

My Thirty-eight Hours' Agony.

September 2d. Sunday.—The turnkey served our dinner earlier than usual. His wild look and haggard eyes seemed to announce some disastrous tidings. He returned to us at two o'clock; we surrounded him, in breathless anxiety and expectation, but he was deaf or dumb to every question; and, with unusual precaution, he collected the knives, which we were accustomed to fold up in our napkins.

At half past two o'clock, the turbulent noise of the mob was dreadfully augmented by the drums beating "the general;" by shots of alarm from the cannon; and by the tocsin, which resounded on all sides. During this terrible tumult we saw three carriages pass surrounded by a countless crowd of infuriated men and women, crying "A la Force, à la Force!"* The occupants of these coaches were conveyed to the cloister of the Abbaye, which had been set apart as a prison exclusively for the priests. An instant had hardly elapsed, when we heard that a general massacre had taken place of the bishops and other ecclesiastics, who, to use the the vulgar expression of the time, had been *parqués* (penned up) in this receptacle.

Nearly four o'clock. We were attracted to the window by the piercing cries of a man, whom they were hacking to pieces with sabres. We beheld from the tower adjoining our apparitment, a mangled body on the pavement; in an instant the slaughter of another wretched being succeeded——It is impossible to describe the horror of the profound and sombre silence which prevailed during these ferocious executions. The only perceptible sounds were the agonized shrieks of the massacred victims, and the clash of the sabres, as they struck their heads. They were no sooner extended lifeless on the ground, than the cries of "Vive la Nation!" arose. In the short intervals between the executions, we heard beneath our windows, "Not a single individual must escape; they must all die, particularly those in the chapel, who are all conspirators." Every species of distraction conspired to rouse us from reflection on our melancholy state; if silence prevailed in the streets, a tumultuous noise arose in the prison.

Five o'clock. Several voices pronounced the name aloud of M. Cazotte. A moment afterwards the stairs were descended by a crowd of people talking loudly. The clattering of arms was mingled with the cries of women and men. They were leading the venerable old man to death. He was followed by his daughter. When he passed to the exterior of the wicket to receive his doom, that courageous girl threw herself round the neck of her father. The emotion of the people at this touching sight, obtained the old man's pardon.

About seven o'clock. Two men entered, their hands bloody, and armed with sabres; a turnkey holding a torch conducted them, and pointed out the bed of the unfortunate Reding, who was a captain of the Swiss guard on the 10th of August, on which day his arm had been broken by a shot. He had also four sabre wounds on his head. At this horrible moment, I was pressing his hand and endeavouring to cheer him. One of the men began to remove him, but the wretched creature stopped him, saying, in a dying voice, "Ah! sir, I have suffered enough already. I am not afraid of death; but, in mercy, let me meet it here." He was rendered motionless by this appeal; but his comrade saying, "Allons donc." decided him; he was carried out on their shoulders, and conveyed into the street, where he was instantly dispatched—My eyes are so full of tears, that I cannot see what I write.——

We looked at one another without uttering a word. We wrung our hands in agony; we embraced in despair. We were motionless: there was a dead silence—and our eyes were fixed on the pavement of the prison, on which the moonlight fell through the triple columns of our windows. But soon our agitation was revived by the shrieks of fresh victims. We then thought on the words of the unfortunate M. Chanterami, who said, on plunging a knife into his heart, "We are all destined to be massacred."

Midnight. Ten men, sword-in-hand, preceded by two turnkeys bearing torches, entered our room, and ordered each of us to appear at the foot of his respective bed. When they had counted us, they said, we were responsible for one another, and swore, that if one single individual escaped, we should all be massacred *without a hearing from the President*. These last words conveyed a gleam of hope; for we were not confident of any thing like trial previously to our destruction.

Monday, 3d September, Two in the morning. One of the doors of the prison was broken open by reiterated blows. We thought, at first, it was the wicket, and that the populace were rushing to destroy us in our chamber. Our apprehensions were partly tranquillized, on hearing some one say on the stairs, that it was a dungeon door which had been barricaded by some prisoners. We shortly learned, that every human being in it was dispatched.

Ten o'clock. The Abbé L'Enfant, confessor to the king, and the Abbé Chapt-Rastiguac, appeared in the tribune of the chapel where

* We were not aware, at the moment, that this was the cry in vogue, when the victims of popular ferocity were led to death.

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we were confined. They announced to us the approach of our last moments—and begged us to assemble to receive their benediction. By an electric impulse, we were on our knees, and our hands joined and raised to receive it. This moment, though consoling, was one of the most !——! we had yet experienced. On the eve of appearing before the Supreme Being, kneeling before two of his ministers, we presented an indescribable spectacle. The posture of these two venerable priests leaning over us—death hovering over our heads, and surrounding us on all sides—every circumstance imparted an awful solemnity to our condition. The moment seemed to approximate us to the Deity. It gave us courage—reason and reflection were suspended, and the awful ceremony was equally impressive on the cold and incredulous, on the ardent and confiding. In half an hour, we heard the cries of these two massacred ecclesiastics!

The thought which now occupied our chief attention, was the posture by which, on the reception of our fate, we should be exposed to the least torture, on our entering the place of massacre. Some of our comrades went, from time to time, to the window of the turret; that, by witnessing the sufferings of the various victims, they might form an inference of the least agonizing means of meeting their destruction. They reported that those who extended their hands were the most considerable sufferers, as such a posture intercepted the sabre strokes, which fell, in consequence, with a diminished power upon the head; that some lost their hands and arms; but that they who placed them behind their backs were most readily and least painfully dispatched. We resolved on this ready method of escaping from the ferocity of our executioners.

Towards mid-day. Overwhelmed, almost annihilated, by supernatural agitation, and absorbed in thoughts too horrible to be expressed, I threw myself on a bed, and slept profoundly. To this sleep I believe myself indebted for the preservation of my life. I dreamed that I was before the terrible tribunal appointed for my trial; that, in spite of the hideous clamour of the tocsin and surrounding cries, I was heard attentively. My case was concluded, and I was set at liberty. This dream produced a beneficent impression on mind, dissipated my agitation; and I awoke my with a presentiment of my salvation. I related it to the partners in my misfortune, who were surprised at the confidence with which it inspired me, from the moment until my appearance before my judges.

Two o'clock. A proclamation was made, which the populace received with disapprobation; a moment afterwards, some people, who were either curious to see us, or perhaps disposed to point out to us the means of safety, placed a ladder against the window of our room; but all ascent was prevented by the cry of "A bas, a bas, c'est pour leur porter des armes."

In addition to our mental agonies, we endured the torture of a burning thirst. At length our turnkey, Bertrand, made his appearance alone, and we prevailed on him to grant us a jug of water. We had passed six-and-twenty hours without one solitary drop. When we represented this negligence to a *federe*, who came with other persons to inspect the prison, he was so indignant at the circumstance, that he demanded the name of the turnkey, that he might be exterminated on the instant; but our united and strenuous supplications averted the fate that, but for them, inevitably awaited him.

We were soon afterwards disturbed by plaintive cries, which we found proceeded from a young officer who had wounded himself in several places. As the blade of his knife was rounded at the end, he had not succeeded in giving himself a mortal stroke; but the attempt accelerated his execution!

At Eight o'clock—The agitation of the mob subsided, and several voices cried, "Grace, grace, pour ceux qui restent." They, however, gave us a gleam of hope; and some among us were so convinced of their immediate deliverance, that they already had placed their bundles under their arms; the hope was delusive. The shrieks of death replunged us into the depth of our fears and agonies.

At eleven o'clock—Ten men, armed with sabres and pistols, ordered us to form a rank, and conducted us to a ward next the apartment in which was sitting the tribunal appointed for our trial. I cautiously approached one of the sentinels placed over us, and succeeded in entering into conversation with him. He told me in a *patois*, from which I discovered that he was either of Provence or Languedoc, that he had served eight years in the regiment of Lyonnais. I spoke *patois* to him; this appeared to please him, and my interested situation at the moment inspired me with such Gascon and persuasive eloquence, that I succeeded in drawing from him these words, the effect of which, at such crisis, I should in vain attempt to state: "Ne te cougneichi pas, mé pértant né pémsi qué sies que un tréste; au contrairi, te crési un boun goyat;" implying, "I do not know you; however, I believe you are not a traitor; on the contrary, I take you to be a good fellow."

I endeavoured, by all imaginable means, to confirm him in this favourable opinion, and so far succeeded, as to prevail on him to let me enter the awful presence in which the trial of a prisoner was proceeding. I witnessed the process against a purveyor to the king, who, being accused of the conspiracy of the 10th, was condemned and executed; another, who was sobbing and uttering words inarticulate from his anguish, was already undressed, and on the point of being delivered to his fate, when a workman of Paris recognised him, and protested that he was mistaken for another person. He was accordingly remanded; and on a subsequent hearing, proclaimed innocent and set at liberty.

From what I had just seen, I distinctly saw the turn it was advisable to give to my defence. I returned into the adjoining ward, where I saw some prisoners who had been just brought in. I begged my Provençal friend to procure me a glass of wine. As he was going to get it, he was desired to reconduct me to the chapel, which I accordingly re-entered, quite at a loss to discover for what purpose we had been taken down; I found that ten new prisoners had replaced five who had been tried. I lost no time in making the needful alterations in my defence, and was busily employed on it, convinced that firmness and frankness alone could save me, when my Provençal acquaintance entered, and said to the turnkey, "Bacle la porte, a la tournate seulément, et attens mé en defore."—"Shut the door, with the key only, and wait for me outside." He drew near me and said, seizing my hand, "Béni pér tu—Baqui lou bin qué mas demandat:—bem."—"I come for you—There's the wine you asked me for—drink." I had drank more than half of it, when he put his hand on the bottle and said, "Sacrisdi, moun amic, coume ybas; n'en boli pér you; a ta santat."—"Sacre, my friend, how you drink—I want some myself—here's to your health"—and he drink the remainder. He then continued—"Nè poudi pas damoura dans tu loun tén; mé rapé'é-té de cé qué tè disi. Si ses un caloutin ou bé un conspirateur d' au castél de monser Bètot, sias flambat; mé si né sias pas un tèste, nage pas po; te ié spoundi dé ta biste."

"Eh! moun amic, suis bien surt dé n'esta pas accusat dé tout aco; mé passi per esta un tantinet aristoucrate——"

"Coy re caco; los juges saben lè qui s d'hounestés gens pér tout. Lou president es un hourné te hoummé, qué n'est pas un sot."

"Fasei mé lou plasei de préga los juges de m'escouta; nè damandi caco——"

"Lou siras, t'en respoundi. Arça, adissias, amic; d' au courage; m'en bau à mon poste;—taquerci dé fa lé é toun tour lou plu leu que sira poussible. Embrasse mé; seui à tu dé boun co——" which dialogue interpreted is this:—"I cannot remain with you long, but remember what I tell you: If you are a priest or a conspirator of the château of M. Veto, you are undone; but if you are no traitor, entertain no fear; I answer for your life."

I replied—"Ah! my good friend, I don't fear being accused of all that, though I am supposed to be some-what of an aristocrat."

He said—"That is nothing; the judges know that "there are honest men of all parties. The president is an upright man, and no fool."

I requested him—"Do me the favour to beg the judges to hear me; I ask but that."—"You shall be heard, this I promise you. So now, my friend, adieu. Courage!—I am off to my post.—I will endeavour to bring your turn on as soon as possible. Embrace me; I am yours, with all my heart."

We embraced, and he departed, No one but a prisoner in the Abbaye on the 3d of September 1792, can appreciate the consoling influence of the brief conversation I have recorded.

Towards midnight, the frightful and unnatural tumult which had raged for thirty-six hours, began to abate: and we imagined that the judges, and their executive authority,* being overwhelmed with fatigue, would require repose before they entered on our trial. We were making our beds, when we heard a proclamation, which was loudly hooted. In a moment, a man asked the populace what it wanted; and we heard him distinctly answer, "The priests and conspirators who remain, and who are in the prison, (ont graissé la patte des juges,) have greased the judges' hand—and that is the reason of their not being tried." It appeared to us, that he had no sooner spoken, than he was dispatched. The noise and agitation of the mob rose into fearful exasperation. The tumult increased momentarily, and when the disturbance was at its height—the officers of the committee came for M. Defon—one of the old *garde de corps*—whose cries, in the agony of death, shortly succeeded. In a few moments, two of our comrades were caried off—and then, I began to think that my fatal hour approached.

At length, on Tuesday, at one in the morning after enduring for thirtyseven hours, an agony more terrible than death itself—after having drunk a thousand and a thousand times the cup of bitterness—the door of my prison was thrown open—my name was pronounced—I followed. Three men seized me, and placed me before my terrible judges.

(To be Continued.)

* This was the designation given to butchers of the condemned.

NAPOLEON'S TOMB.

BY A VETERAN.

I spent all save the dawning of a long day of hard service, far from the din of European strife, under the scorching skies of the East. Even amidst the forests of Nepaul the name of Bonaparte sounded like a spell. While his ambition was condemned, his genius was admired, his misfortunes deplored; often have I wished to encounter him face to face; the closest approach, however, that fortune enabled me to make to him, was by a pilgrimage to his tomb.

When at St, Helena, I started one morning with a small party of brother officers, to survey the spot where the remains of the world's agitator are deposited. The peculiarities of the locality have been laid before the public so often and so amply, on canvas and on paper, that further description is needless. The character of the scene is profound and awful loneliness—a dell girt by huge naked hills—not an object of vegetable life to relieve the general aspect of desertedness, except the few weeping willows which droop above the grave. The feeling of solicitude is heightened by an echo, that responds on the least elevation of the voice. With what singular emotions I took my stand upon the slab, which sheltered the dust of him for whom the crowns, thrones and sceptres, he wrung from their possessors, would of themselves have furnished materials for a monument! There the restless was at rest; there the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Grand Master of the Legion of Honour, reposed with almost as little sepulchral pomp as the humble tenant of a country church-yard.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

I withdrew my foot— removed with my handkerchief the traces it had left upon the stone, and gave a tear to the fate of the exile. I also was a soldier of fortune—our party quitted the place with dejectd faces, and scarcely a word was spoken until we reached our quarters.

On the following mornig a French frigate arrived from the Isle of Bourbon, having on board a regiment of artillery. The officers solicited and obtained permission to pay a tribute of respect to their old leader's ashes I accompanied them to the ground, and rarely have I witnessed enthusiasm like theirs. On the way not an eye dry, and some who had served immediately under "the Emperor," wept aloud. As they drew nearer to the spot, their step became hurried and irregular, but the moment they saw the tomb, they formed two deep, and advanced with uncovered heads, folded arms, and slow and pensive pace. When within five or six yards of their destination they broke off into single files, and surrounding the grave, at uniform intervals knelt silently down. The commander of the frigate and the others in succession, according to their rank, then kissed the slab; when they arose every lip was fixed, every bosom full.

In a few days subsequently, the officers of both countries met at Soliman's table, and after dinner the first toast proposed by the French commodore was "The King of England—three times three;" I really thought that the "hip—hip—hurra?" of our ancient enemies would never have an end. An English gentleman returned thanks and proposed "The memory of that Great Warrior, Napoleon Bonaparte." The pledge went solemnly round, each wearing in honour of the mighty dead, a sprig of his guardian willow. The evening was spent in concord many patriotic toasts were reciprocated, many good things were said, and the blunt sincerity of military friendship presided over our parting.

MISCELLANEA.

THE GOULBURN DISCOVERIES.—Pending the contest for the representation of the University of Cambridge, the Morning Post quoted a very remarkable instance, indeed, of Mr. Goulburn's scientific attainments:

"We understand, that although, owing to circumstances with which the public are not concerned, Mr. Goulburn declined becoming a candidate for University honors, his scientific attainments are far from inconsiderable. He is well known to be the author of an Essay in the Philosphical Transactions on the Accurate Rectification of a Circular Arc, and of an inves igation of the *Equation to the Lunar Caustic*—a problem likely to become of great use in nautical astronomy.,'

This reminds us of Goldsmith's story of the quack, who, on being asked whether the *syncope* or the *parenthesis* was the more dangerous disorder of the body, answered unhesitatingly the *parenthesis*. The simplicity with which the poor *Post* has swallowed the hoax is extremely diverting, and one quite envies the wag his wicked success:—'The equation to the lunar caustic—a problem likely to become of great use in nauti cal astronomy?' Oh, delightfully grave reflection! Doubtless the *Post* having heard (for our *Post* does hear,) of Lunar observations, and of caustic observations, supposed that Lunar Caustic might be compounded of the two, and of nautical use. The real discovery of Goulburn was the *xth* power of brass, and the squaring the circle of an empty noddle to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

ASTRONOMY.—Sir J. South has completed his revolving observatory. I t is composed of cedar wood, moved by a variety of wheels, and weighing altogether six tons, yet a power of sixteen pounds will move it. The mechanism of this part is the invention of Brummell, jun. The celebrated twelve-inch objective glasses of Guineaud, are in the hands of Tully, the optician, to fit them to a tube twenty feet in length, constructed by Troughton; it is moved by clock-work, and thus follows the course of a planet, allowing the same facility of observation that could be afforded were the star a stationary objec. Planets have been subjected to observation by this glass with a magnifying power of 1,400. The observatory, altogether, is said to be most perfect, and science will, no doubt, owe obligations to Sir J. South, which we hope public encouragement will repay.

ARMS OF EARL MUNSTER.—The achievements of the new earl are precisely those of the present royal family of Great Britain [without the bend sinister?] except that the white horse to' Honover takes the station of the unicorn.

POPULATION RETURNS.—NEW CENSUS--*Brighton* gives males, 18,047; females, 22 261—total, 40,308; increase in ten years, 15,000. *Chatham*, males, 7,534; females, 8,951—total, 16,485; increase, 1,731. *Chelmsford*, males, 2,514; females, 2,925; increa 445. *Exeter*, males 12,675; females, 15,567 —total, 28,242; increase, 4,763. *Eversham*, males, 2,117; females, 2,312—total, 4,429. *Lewes*, total, 9,290; increase, 1,587. *Macclesfeld*, 23,000 (thirty years ago its population was 8,743.) *Plymouth*, 35,000; increase, 3000. *Sheffield*, 95,000: increase, 20,000. *Stockport*, males, 12,233; females, 13,216—total, 25,449: increase, 3,723. *Worcester-tithing*, increas 1,169. *Cheltenham*, increase, 2,093. *Blackburn*, 13,005 males; 14,086 females—tota 27,091; increase, 5,151. *Bolton* (*Great* and *Little*), increas, 10,000; the total amount i 41,285. In the parish of Beyton the numbe of males exceeded by two that of the females

ROYAL ROBES.—On Thursday, a further sale of a portion of his late Majesty's wardrobe took place, when the following curious articles brought the prices marked: they will become historical curiosities:—An elegant yellow and silver sash of the royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, 3*l.* 8s.; a pair of fine white kid trousers, lined with white satin, *twelve shillings*; the coronation ruff, of Mechlin lace, 2*l.*; the Highland costume worn at Dalkeith palace, in the summer of 1822, 40*l.* the crimson-velvet coronation mantle, embroidered with gold, 47 guineas; a crimson coat to match with the robe, 14*l.*; a magnificent gold body-dress and trousers, 26 guineas; a large white aigrette plume, presented by Lord Fife, 15*l.*; a richly embroidered silver tissue coronation waistcoat, and trunk hose, 13*l*; the splendid purple velvet coronation mantle, embroidered with 200 ounces of gold, 55*l.*; an elegant and costly green velvet mantle, lined with ermine of the finest quality—presented by the Emperor Alexander, and cost upwards of 1000 guineas, 125*l.* There was very slight competition for any of the articles.

OFFICIAL.- Lord's Brougham and Lyndhurst, as soon as they leave their respective Courts, doff all official costume, and are seen walking the streets undistinguishable from the crowd in which they mix.—*Morning Herald.* [Is it to be understood, from this, that Lord Thurlow walked the streets in his robes of office; or that the Earl of Eldon bought cheap turbot in his full-bottomed wig?]

THE WET SEASON IN A CANADIAN FOREST.—No moving object is visible from the windows, save the boughs and branches of the forest occasionally shaken by the wind; even the wind itself is as it were covered from the rain, and like the poultry, spreading yawningly its idle wing. The smoke from the chimney-top of the wash-house hangs like a wreath of mist lazily on the roof. The pools overflow before the door, and are trenching the path into channels like the rust of waggon wheels: ducks and geese, each standing single-legged, eye the unceasing shower, and the turkeys melancholy in the shed, utter now and then brief sentences of sound, the apophthegms of dripping dejection. Our view, not extensive, is circumscribed by the woods; not another dwelling is in sight not for several miles accessible no post brings even an afflicting letter. The newspaper of last week has been already read all over, advertisements, and all, a score of times. The faculties of the mind are relaxed; not a book is worth reading. It requires fine weather, a frosty night, and a bright fire, to discover the genius of Shakespeare. Our hearth is piled with splintering pine, and it would be cruel to make the servant look for better in the wood-shed on such a night as this. The children quarrel, they know not wherefore, Mrs. Corbet has a box not opened till to-day since we left London, moths may have got into the cloths, its contents are spread abroad, and sure enough a mouse has made a nest in the corner, and has three young ones—all is deplorable. I sit by the fire thinking unutterable things, and saying to myelf, this is life, and pleasure of mine for all my days—heigh ho!—*Bogle Corbet*, vol iii.

THE LATE LORD NORSHESK.—The funeral of Admiral Lord Northesk took place at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, at St. Paul's. The body was met at the little west door (the large doors being closed on account of the scaffolding lately used for the charity children,) by the Dean, Prebends, Minor Canons, &c., in full costume. The procession then moved into the choir, where the service for the dead commenced; the coffin, which was of highly polished oak, resting in the centre surmounted by an earl's coronet and the sword of the deceased. An union jack, in lieu of a pall, was borne by Sir Henry Blackwood and five other admirals, in full uniform. After the lesson, the body was removed to a place in the vaults under the centre of the dome, and immediately adjoining the remains of his old commander and companion in victory, Lord Nelson. The remainder of the burial service was then read by the Dean (Bishop of Llandaff), the procession forming a large circle under the dome, and the customary funeral anthem being sung by the choir, the ceremony was concluded by a solemn dirge from the organ. Lord Northesk, Admiral of the White, and Rear Admiral of England, was third in command at the battle of Trafalgar. His Lordship is succeeded in his honours by his eldest surviving son, William, now Earl of Northesk.

ABERNETHY BISCUIT.- This biscuit takes its name, not from the celebrated Surgeon, but from the baker who invented it. "We venture to affirm," says the *Metropolitan Magazine*, "that no such trash ever entered the worthy professor's stomach; and we know that what are called tops and bottoms were his choice, soaked in tea, or eaten dry."

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